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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines national and statewide trends in the well-being of the nation's children. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of well-being: (1) percent of low birthweight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; (9) percent of children living in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. Among the findings, the report shows that between 1990 and 1997, all 50 states saw an increase in the percent of low birthweight babies. The percent of children in poverty and the percent of families with children headed by a single parent also increased nationally. The remaining seven indicators showed improvement or no change. The bulk of the report is comprised of national and state profiles. The national profiles include information on demographic change; economic characteristics; child health and education; child care indicators; juvenile justice; access to phones, computers, and the Internet; and trend data. State profiles include trend data and national rankings for each indicator. Three appendices provide standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for Kids Count indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, and criteria for selecting indicators are included. (HTH)

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State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book,* which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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2000

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

kids
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Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the PRB who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures seen here.

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Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on page 185 and the dissemination partners listed on page 192 for distributing the *Data Book* to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call the Casey Foundation publication line at 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2000* is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

Dedication

Tom Joe's influence on American social policy over the past 30 years was profound. Born in Milwaukee and blind since childhood, Tom began his career as a staff member of the California Assembly, where he was a welfare rights advocate and a supporter of innovative program and financing strategies in human services. Tom moved to Washington in 1969 to help develop President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan and later became an adviser on domestic policy to President Carter. His legacy in shaping the nation's Supplemental Security Income Program and the Earned Income Tax Credit has helped literally millions of children, families, and elderly people to move out of poverty.

In 1979, Tom founded the Center for the Study of Social Policy, which he continued to direct until his death. Through the Center, he pushed tirelessly for dramatic changes in the way that American human services are structured and made available. He forged a close partnership between the Center and the Casey Foundation, contributing equal measures of guidance and critique to many of the Foundation's early initiatives. Tom and the Center launched KIDS COUNT in 1990 and produced its first four editions. From the beginning, Tom insisted on the rigor, the political neutrality, the respect for state and local partners, and the provocative use of data that characterize KIDS COUNT to this day.

Beyond his professional contributions, Tom's gifts live on most fully in the memories of those who admired and loved him and who remember his work. We leave the final reflections on Tom's life to them.

This tenth anniversary edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is dedicated to the memory of Tom Joe, who died on October 2, 1999.

There was really only one central subject for Tom—his endless concern about what happens to the poor and vulnerable in our society. Tom was constancy itself in that regard. He never stopped caring. He never stopped thinking about or working on this nation's most difficult social problems. And no matter what obstacles or discouragement he encountered, Tom never gave up.

Hale Champion
Former Undersecretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Tom combined his ideals with the know-how to work in the back rooms of the political system that created the inequalities in the first place. His heroes were people who were in his eyes equal part vision, integrity, and streetfighter. He tried to impart those skills to those of us around him. The next time any of us tries to compromise too much, or mediate when we should force a choice, or blur distinctions where he would want a clear, sharp edge, I expect that white cane to come hurtling down from the clouds like a thunderbolt and stop us in our tracks. Sharp. Razor sharp. Razor edge and compassion mixed inextricably as one. For me, that's Tom.

Frank Farrow
Director
Center for the Study of Social Policy

I admired and was strengthened by Tom's faith. Tom, of course, was a secular sort—not very religious or philosophical—and uninterested, it seemed, in metaphysics of any sort. Yet, he possessed a fundamental certainty that rightness, fairness, justice, and love were all very real things and that collectively we had the duty and the power to promote them. I think that Tom was so sure that fairness, duty, and love were what gave life meaning that it would never have occurred to him that these beliefs required definition, debate, or defense.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Table of Contents

6 **Essay**

21 **Summary and Findings**

37 **National Profiles**
38 United States Profile
40 National Indicator Maps: State Rates

51 **State Profiles**
52 Profiles in alphabetical order for 50 states and the District of Columbia

154 **Appendices**
155 Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
156 Appendix 2: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
174 Appendix 3: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

175 **Definitions and Data Sources**
184 Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

185 **Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects**

192 **Dissemination Partners**

ESSAY

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Connections Count: An Alternative Framework for Understanding and Strengthening America's Vulnerable Families

The 1990s were a time of unparalleled prosperity in America. Over the past decade, virtually every indicator of economic growth and well-being moved upward, a trend that has translated into increased security and confidence for millions of American workers and their families. Rising stock markets and record-high employment have combined to help fuel an increase in family income nationally, with median family income rising 6 percent from $44,090 to $46,737 between 1990 and 1998.[1]

Although significant numbers of families are clearly benefiting from this economic boom, it's important to recognize that too many other families and kids are not. In contrast to the growing ranks of the affluent, our child poverty rates have decreased only minimally.[2] For example, while the aggregate share of income going to the richest 20 percent rose from 44.3 percent in 1990 to 47.2 percent in 1997, the share going to the poorest 20 percent actually fell slightly.[3] And, while poverty rates in general have decreased, the number of children living in families that are extremely poor has remained virtually unchanged.[4]

This phenomenon can be seen most starkly in our major metropolitan areas, where it is easy to find comfortable middle- and upper-income communities brushing the borders of neighborhoods that remain home to large numbers of very poor families. In impoverished urban and rural communities, families are still being overwhelmed by a number of factors—including a lack of education and employment experience, single parenthood, and welfare dependency—that continue to put them at high risk of poor life outcomes. As noted in our *1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, about 9.2 million children can be considered particularly vulnerable because their families demonstrate some combination of these risk characteristics. A little more than half of these children live in neighborhoods where poverty rates are above 20 percent, and more than 1.1 million live in urban neighborhoods of extreme poverty, where more than 40 percent of the households live below the poverty line.[5]

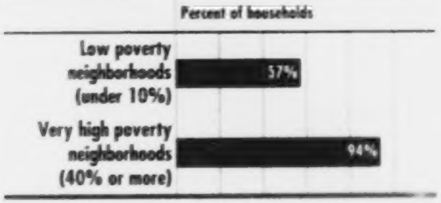
Over the past decade, we've learned a lot about fragile families in America. For example, we now know more about the general factors and characteristics that put families and their kids at risk of poor outcomes. And we now recognize that the majority of these families are not scattered randomly, but are concentrated in a relatively small number of specific neighborhoods in cities, as well as in rural and suburban areas across the country.

Although we understand more about who's generally at risk and which families are the most vulnerable, we still don't know enough about the specific and concrete obstacles that these families confront daily—or the

Many of our poorest families are struggling to survive in communities that often exacerbate rather than mitigate the disadvantages of poverty—communities where a lack of public resources, economic investment, and political power sometimes serves to separate and isolate families from mainstream society.

FIGURE 1

Percent of Households With Children in Central Cities That Do Not Have Internet Access: 1998



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.
SOURCE: Special tabulation of the December 1998 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

best ways to help surmount them. At the Casey Foundation, we now believe that in order to accelerate our search for answers to these challenges, we need a more practical way of describing and addressing the issues that prevent too many families and kids from fully benefiting from the nation's growing prosperity and opportunities. We need an approach that promotes a deeper understanding of the issues, struggles, and needs facing parents who are trying to raise families in troubled neighborhoods. And we need to frame these challenges so that people will be moved to act in more realistic and meaningful ways to strengthen families and help them help their kids succeed.

Central to this view is our growing recognition of the value and significance of family *connections*, and the consequences when families and children are isolated or "disconnected" from the opportunities, networks, supports, and services that will enable them to thrive.

The importance of helping families make these connections is the theme of our *2000 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, and, indeed, of much of the current work of the entire Foundation.

A Different Framework for Thinking About Families

It has long been recognized that many of our poorest families are struggling to survive in communities that often exacerbate rather than mitigate the disadvantages of poverty—communities where a lack of public resources, economic investment, and political power sometimes serves to separate and isolate families from mainstream society. For these families, raising successful kids means battling in an environment that offers scant support and resources, and where it is easy to feel that your hopes and dreams for your children can be obliterated simply by sending a kid to school or to the store at the wrong moment.

While such difficulties have been acknowledged, historically, the framework used to understand the issues these families face has had significant limitations. For example, these families have been described as "below poverty," "minority," "living in inner-city neighborhoods," and "disproportionately single parents." Although not wrong, such characterizations imply that class, race, place, and family structure are the primary measures of disadvantage and that unless these issues can be addressed, no real progress can be made. They may even encourage people to think in terms of unfair and inappropriate class, race, place, and family structure stereotypes that some policymakers will cite to justify inaction.

At the Casey Foundation, we now believe that an alternative framework can give us a more practical understanding of what it means to be a poor family trying to raise kids in a tough neighborhood and why the experiences of poor families tend to differ from those of families that are more affluent. We believe that this alternative approach can lead to more specific and productive action on behalf of isolated families and their kids and help connect them to needed opportunities, services, and relationships. Furthermore, the perspective allows us to emphasize that chronically disadvantaged families need opportunities, tools, and relationships to succeed, rather than subsidies, welfare, or charity.

The Importance of Family Connections

For many families living in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, life is often a series of paradoxes. At a time when media experts, economists, and social observers stress that the future belongs to those on the Internet and to those who can compete in a global economy, many inner-city families don't have cars to get to work, phones to remain linked with family and neighbors, or computers that would allow them to navigate the information superhighway.

To be more specific, while advertisements correctly convey the sense that technology is connecting people globally, in reality, 84 percent of households with children in very poor urban neighborhoods do not have a home computer, and almost 20 percent of children don't even have a telephone at home. Similarly, while policymakers and economists increasingly extol the need to think about regional, national, and global economies, many families living in our poorest neighborhoods find it extremely difficult to work or shop outside their immediate community because they have neither reliable public transportation nor a car. Although many moderate- and upper-income families have more than one vehicle, half of the children in low-income urban areas live in a household that does not have a car.

While communication and transportation are among the most obvious types of connections that are missing for many families in tough neighborhoods, they are only small measures of a larger phenomenon of isolation. This isolation leaves these families disconnected from economic opportunity, distant from meaningful social supports, and separated from the services and institutions that help families succeed.

Connecting Families to Economic Opportunities

All families need an opportunity to build a solid financial foundation that enables them to meet their everyday needs and plan for the future. At a minimum, this means providing parents with opportunities to secure jobs that offer an adequate, predictable income and appropriate benefits—jobs that help families build assets that can cushion them in tough times and encourage aspirations for the future. Indeed, it is well known that when parents work and save, their personal development is affected, as well as the development of their kids and the quality of neighborhood life.

Chronic unemployment has long been recognized as an all-too-common reality for families in tough neighborhoods. And despite the current booming economy, this trend continues. Statistical profiles of low-income communities in several major cities show that unemployment rates remain almost three times

FIGURE 2

Percent of Children in Central Cities Who Live in a Household Without a Phone: 1998

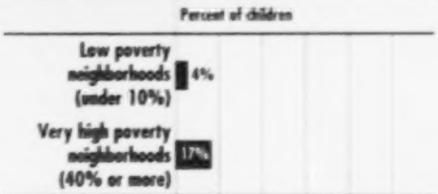
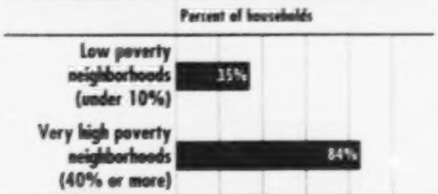


FIGURE 3

Percent of Households With Children in Central Cities That Do Not Have a Computer: 1998



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.
SOURCE: Special tabulation of the December 1998 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 4

Percent of People (ages 16-64) in Central Cities Who Are Unemployed: 1998

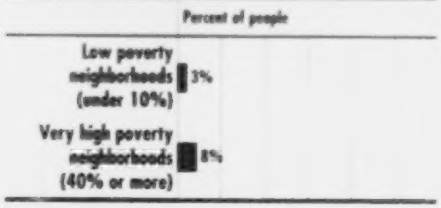
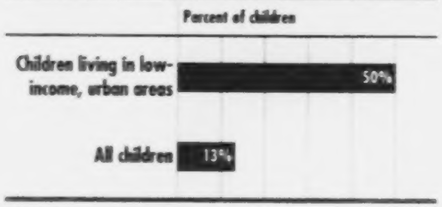


FIGURE 5

Percent of Children Living in a Family That Does Not Own a Car or Other Vehicle: 1997



NOTE: Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. (Figure 4) There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. (Figure 5) Low-income, urban areas are ZIP codes with median incomes below $20,707, located in central counties of metropolitan areas of 1 million population or more. SOURCES: (Figure 4) Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. (Figure 5) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

as high as regional rates and that median family income is half or less than the regional median. When residents in poor communities do find jobs, those jobs are less likely to provide family-supporting wages, as evidenced by the fact that since 1990, the number of children in working-poor families has increased by nearly one-third.

Yet many residents in neighborhoods with the worst child outcomes aren't simply poor and underemployed. They are removed and disconnected from the core opportunities, resources, and institutions that would enable them to combat their poverty more successfully. In comparison to families living in more prosperous areas, they lack the connections that lead to family-supporting jobs and to other opportunities essential to building economic security.

Geographic Disconnection. Some families are disconnected by sheer distance from where the jobs are. Studies of job growth trends over the past decade show clearly that employment opportunities in inner cities are diminishing while suburban job growth has increased substantially. Exacerbating this geographic mismatch is the relative lack of access that poor families have to reliable transportation. Car ownership rates in low-income urban areas, for example, are almost half the national rates. Studies also have identified inadequate suburban public transportation as a major barrier to the ability of low-income workers to take advantage of burgeoning employment opportunities that lie beyond their neighborhoods. Transportation obstacles also affect the ability of poor families to save money by shopping at retail outlets that offer lower-priced goods. Instead, they are forced to shop near home, where higher prices and fewer commercial choices often limit their purchasing power.

Lack of Job Networking Connections. Economic opportunity is also compromised when families are not linked to the critical informal networks that most people use to get jobs. In neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, where large numbers of adults are unemployed, these networks are far less abundant than in more affluent communities. Yet in high-poverty areas—where some residents face formidable employment barriers because of criminal records, low educational achievement, lack of job experience, or employer prejudice—networks of friends and relatives who can inform them of opportunities, introduce them to prospective employers, and vouch for their character and skills are even more critical. Surveys of low-income Latino and African-American youth emphasize that having within their social network a personal connection to a steadily employed adult is the most important factor in determining their access to reliable job information.

Lack of Equity-Building Connections. Even when residents in poor communities do find work, jobs tend to offer low pay and minimal benefits, affecting their efforts to save successfully and accumulate even modest assets. Lower-income families are less likely than middle- and upper-income families to have checking or savings accounts and are about three times less likely to receive interest or dividends in a given year. This makes it harder to establish and build a financial history and qualify for credit cards, auto loans, and mortgages. Not only are home ownership rates in central cities almost one-third lower than those in suburban areas, but based on a recent study, the median value of owner-occupied housing in poor neighborhoods ranged from 25 percent to 62 percent less than owner-occupied homes in the surrounding region.

In poor communities, families remain isolated from the mainstream financial institutions that might provide stronger connections to asset- and equity-building opportunities. While the number of bank branches per capita declined overall between 1985 and 1995, two-thirds of the branch closures occurred in low- and moderate-income communities. In low-income communities, it's often easier to find a check-cashing outlet—a business that is unregulated in many states and that can charge exorbitant rates for transactions—than it is to find a bank. For example, in Chicago's poorest neighborhoods, the ratio of check-cashing outlets to banks is about 10 to 1. In the absence of these critical financial institutions, entrepreneurial residents lack real opportunities to access credit for small businesses that they might open in these communities, which, when combined with the lack of services, can compound a sense of pervasive economic and commercial isolation.

Connecting Families to Strong Social Networks

While economic opportunity is unmistakably essential to family success, the ability of a family to succeed also depends heavily on the positive supportive relationships parents form. Through these relationships, families feel connected to networks of people they trust and with whom they feel comfortable, people who share their values, concerns, and priorities; people they can turn to for support, particularly regarding issues and activities related to their kids. Sometimes these networks are built through extended family and informal contacts —the neighbor down the hall, or the barbershop up the street. Other times, they are built through associations with more formal and organized groups and activities, such as unions, PTAs, cultural organizations, block associations, and churches. Through these networks, families feel connected to a larger community that cares about what happens to them and their kids, a community that simultaneously makes families stronger and is made stronger because of their participation.

Historically, these formal and informal support systems have been one of the strengths of poor communities. But in some places, these networks of core relationships are fraying as a result of social and demographic trends that intensify isolation. Among the most important trends are those that affect family formation, such as the absence of fathers. In 1997, 65 percent of poor children lived in households that did not include their

FIGURE 6

Percent of Families That Received Money From Interest or Dividends: 1996

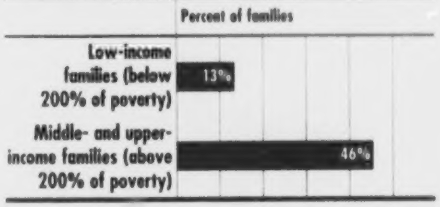
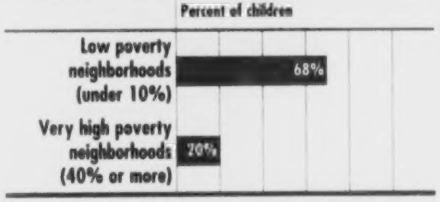


FIGURE 7

Percent of Children in Central Cities Living in Owner-Occupied Dwellings: 1999



NOTE: Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. (Figure 7) There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined.
SOURCES: (Figure 6) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families. (Figure 7) Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

On the whole, our poorest communities have fewer parks, playgrounds, and available open space for neighborhood celebrations and cultural events, and they have fewer libraries and museums. Indeed, in very poor neighborhoods, it may be easier for a kid to become a gang member than it is to become a shortstop or a scout.

biological fathers, compared to 25 percent of children who were not poor.[illegible] Staggeringly high male incarceration rates also have a tremendous impact on family formation among minorities. Based on first-time incarceration rates, more than 1 in 4 black men and 1 in 6 Hispanic men will enter prison at least once, while the rate for white men is 1 in 23.[illegible] Although we have long known that high rates of absent dads make it difficult for young, single mothers to provide their kids with everything they need, there are other important factors that contribute to the increased stress and isolation felt by so many families.

Frayed Connections to Faith Institutions. One factor is the increased struggle of churches and faith-based groups to maintain the central role that, historically, they have played in low-income neighborhoods. Long a bulwark of strong social networks in poor communities, many churches and faith-based groups have become increasingly overwhelmed trying to meet the multiple and more intense needs of their congregations. In some cases, the kinds of social support networks that these institutions can provide have changed as more and more congregation members move out of high-poverty neighborhoods once they are financially able to do so. While these churches continue to reach out through their members, the nature of the supports they provide is different. In many instances, community work has become more like formal social service delivery rather than the personal neighbor-to-neighbor helping networks that are more characteristic of resident congregations.[illegible]

Lack of Access to a Safe and Secure Environment. Concerns about crime and safety also make it difficult for families to form and sustain strong social networks. Put simply, too many families living in high-poverty neighborhoods don't feel that their communities are safe places to raise their kids or to socialize. Crime rates in these areas are consistently and significantly higher than they are in more affluent communities. In many communities, drug dealers and gangs have taken over entire buildings and city blocks and claimed them as their own. Little wonder that in many poor neighborhoods, parents perceive that there are few, if any, places outside the home where they and their kids can be safe from conflict and potential violence.

The reality and the perception of danger clearly have an impact on whether and how families in poor communities spend time together or with their neighbors. Families are reluctant to gather in parks and playgrounds or to venture out after dark with their kids. Grandparents and other older residents—who have much to offer and much to gain from family and community networks—often remain homebound, not because they're ill or frail, but out of fear for their safety.

Clearly, many families in isolated communities find ways to thrive, but often at a cost. Studies of strong, successful families indicate that some parents in tough neighborhoods believe that the best way to protect and nurture their children is to insulate the entire family from the community. While that may shield children from risks, it also further isolates them from the supportive networks that they need and to which affluent families routinely have access.

Lack of Access to Organized Networking Activities. Beyond issues of crime and safety, it is difficult to cultivate social networks in some low-income neighborhoods because parents and kids don't have access to the same range of organized recreational and cultural activities available in more affluent communities. While many middle- and upper-income families juggle overbooked calendars of lessons, practices, games, tournaments, and recitals, that is not as true for poor families—not for lack of interest, but lack of opportunity. Recent surveys indicate that kids in low-income urban areas are substantially less likely to participate in organized team sports and school and community clubs, mainly because such activities are either unavailable or inaccessible—they lack transportation to get to them. On the whole, our poorest communities have fewer parks, playgrounds, and available open space for neighborhood celebrations and cultural events, and they have fewer libraries and museums. Indeed, in very poor neighborhoods, it may be easier for a kid to become a gang member than it is to become a shortstop or a scout.

The diminished role of faith-based groups, high crime rates and safety concerns, and lack of organized recreational and cultural activities are all important contributors to the isolation that many young parents feel when they do not have strong social networks. But other dynamics also increase the impact of these weak connections. For example, high rates of mobility, sometimes associated with the lack of stable and affordable housing in many poor communities, separate fragile families from kin, who often serve as a primary social network. For kids in low-income urban areas, who are three times more likely to change schools at least twice in a given year, this is particularly problematic, because it becomes even more difficult to develop strong ties with peers and adults who they can lean on in a pinch. Similarly, substance abuse—another too-common affliction that scars many poor neighborhoods—exaggerates the effects of weak social networks by reducing a person's sphere of social interaction to those who are similarly addicted.

When key social networks become frayed, families can find it difficult to feel connected to a larger community that cares about what happens to them and to their kids. Unlike parents in more affluent communities, they don't always see a network of local resources that can help their children learn new skills, get jobs, and reinforce values and messages that are taught at home. The absence of these critical links can compound the stress and burden of parenthood, particularly for parents of young children. Unfortunately, the importance of social networks is further evidenced in the strong correlation between the isolation of young mothers and the high rates of child neglect and abuse that increase out-of-home placements in many poor neighborhoods.

FIGURE 8

Percent of Children (ages 6-17) Who Did Not Participate in After-School Activities Because They Did Not Have Transportation or There Were No Activities Available: 1997

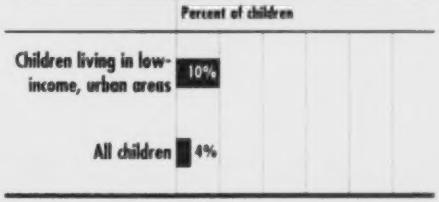
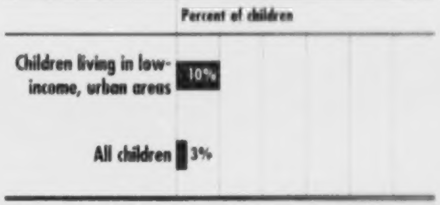


FIGURE 9

Percent of Children (ages 6-17) Who Changed Schools Two or More Times Within the Past Year: 1997



NOTE: (Figures 8,9) Low-income, urban areas are ZIP codes with median incomes below $20,707 located in central counties of metropolitan areas of 1 million population or more.
SOURCE: (Figures 8,9) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

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Successful, happy, healthy kids need families that are strong—families that not only love them, but also provide, nurture, support, and teach. But being a strong family is terribly tough in high-poverty neighborhoods that offer few of the opportunities, networks, and supports that all families need and most families take for granted.

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Connecting Families to Supports and Services

In addition to real economic opportunities and relevant social networks, strong families also need high-quality supports and services. These supports and services should be predictably available, accessible, affordable, responsive, and relevant to family needs and cultures. They should also make families feel confident that their community is working for and with them to raise healthy, successful children. Strong families need to be reassured that community institutions and organizations will be there to both help them prevent problems from occurring and deal with them effectively if they do. Without these critical supports, families can feel isolated and even alienated.

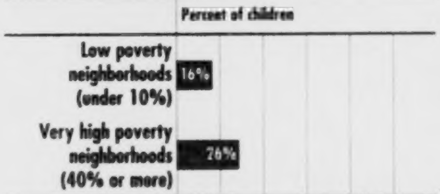
But in too many of the poorest communities, families do not believe that appropriate supports and services will be there when they need help. And even when help is available, many poor families lack confidence or trust in the local institutions that provide critical supports and services such as health care, day care, education, and law enforcement.

Lack of Availability. In many poor urban and rural communities, families are disadvantaged because the supports and services they need simply aren't there. For example, the availability of primary care health clinics is sometimes so inadequate that parents are regularly forced to use hospital emergency rooms as their provider of first resort.[28] Similarly, there is often an inadequate supply of licensed, high-quality day care providers.[29] That forces families either to travel significant distances for child care or to depend on already fragile networks of friends and kin for support. Although substance abuse and violence are chronic problems, treatment and counseling programs have significant waiting lists for adults and kids seeking help. And, when family crises make it necessary to remove a child from the home, placement outside of the community is far too often a quick first choice, given the scarcity of suitable neighborhood-based foster care. In short, no matter what the need, there is a consistent lack of available, accessible supports and services in poor neighborhoods.

Lack of Trust. Even when help is available, many poor families are skeptical that they'll get what they need, for they have no confidence or trust in the local community institutions that provide critical supports and services. In most poor neighborhoods, this may best be seen in the context of local public schools that are simply not getting the job done. Schools in our most impoverished communities have significantly higher dropout rates and lower standardized test scores. Districts with high concentrations of poor kids spend about 24 percent less per student—and it shows. School buildings in poor neighborhoods are more likely to have inadequate heating, plumbing, lighting, safety, and space. Students who attend these schools have fewer and older textbooks, insufficient instructional supplies, and less access to advanced technology than students in more affluent school districts. Poor students also are saddled with low expectations, instructed by the least prepared

FIGURE 10

Percent of Children in Central Cities Who Have Moved Within the Past Year: 1999



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.
SOURCE: Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 11

Percent of Children in Central Cities Not Living With Either Parent: 1999

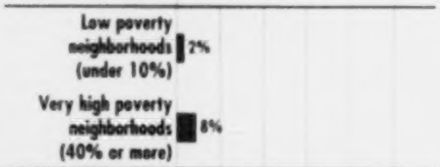
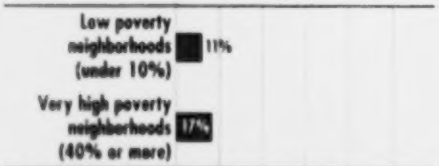


FIGURE 12

Percent of Children in Central Cities Without Health Insurance: 1998



NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.
SOURCE: Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

and experienced teachers, and have fewer opportunities to take challenging courses.

But beyond the reality of poor performance and insufficient resources is the perception among many low-income parents that they are simply not welcome partners in the efforts to reform and revitalize local schools. Too often, parents feel that they have neither the opportunity nor the power to influence the quality of their children's education or the trajectory of a school's performance. Thus, it is not surprising to see a recent upsurge in support of public school choice, charter schools, and private school vouchers among poor parents.

In many low-income neighborhoods, an equally poor relationship exists between residents and local law enforcement. Rather than seeing police as a valued partner, residents in many of our most desperate communities perceive them as neglectful and indifferent to the people who live there and the problems they face. At worst, police are seen as additional threats to the community, as likely to victimize as to protect and to do so without victims having any real recourse. Similarly, child welfare workers are viewed, too often, not as family-friendly supporters who are trying to help keep kids safe and families together, but as intrusive bureaucrats who should be avoided rather than welcomed because they are apt to remove children from their home without adequate cause or justification.

The distrust and isolation that characterizes the relationships that many poor families have with different mainstream systems and institutions reflects, to some degree, their feelings toward government in general. Many families in poor communities have difficulty seeing government agencies as proactive, caring, and responsive—a view that has many ramifications. Specifically, it's reflected in the low voter registration and voting rates that often characterize the political alienation of the poor. It's reflected in the fear among poor immigrants that any information they provide to the government might be used to alter their residency status. And it's reflected in the alienation that causes many low-income families to ignore potentially valuable government support programs, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Children's Health Insurance Program, for which they and their children are eligible.

The Implications of a Connections Framework

Successful, happy, healthy kids need families that are strong—families that not only love them, but also provide, nurture, support, and teach. But being a strong family is terribly tough in high-poverty neighborhoods that offer few of the opportunities, networks, and supports that all families need and most families take for granted. The disturbing reality is that families that require the strongest networks have the weakest, and without the critical connections they need, these families can become even more fragile and isolated.

Moreover, we believe that thinking about family connections—and how they can be built, link by link—can help provide a road map for change that is more practical and can inspire more people to act. Across the country, we can identify potent examples of strategies that are working to build bridges, foster relationships, and advance truly accessible services in our poorest neighborhoods. For example, innovative efforts in some of our most isolated communities are helping families connect to job-training and job-finding networks, gain access to credit, and build equity through home ownership, savings, and micro-enterprise development opportunities. Other communities are banding together to promote safer streets and provide more opportunities for families to interact through formal and informal cultural, recreational, spiritual, and social activities. And some communities are using strategies that increase resident involvement and confidence in the educational, human service, health, and law enforcement institutions that are intended to help families succeed.

Across the country, many communities are using a variety of impressive approaches to help link isolated families to some of the opportunities, networks, and supports they need. But most of these efforts are not comprehensive enough, nor do they involve sufficient collaboration to change the future for the large numbers of isolated families with multiple problems living in our most troubled neighborhoods. Our experiences—and the experiences of others—have led us to conclude that to truly transform family-weakening neighborhoods, we need strategies that can help *all* families make deeper connections on *all* of these fronts. Our belief is that fostering these connections in ways that are comprehensive and mutually reinforcing has the power not only to foster family strengths, but also to remake entire neighborhood environments for parents and kids.

Mounting such an effort will require an unprecedented degree of political will and collaboration among and across a broad cross-section of stakeholders. The stakeholders include local government; employers; banks; large and small businesses; faith-based groups; community-based organizations; cultural clubs; hospitals; universities; schools; law enforcement officials; and, most important, leadership from families and grassroots community organizations. Effective family-strengthening efforts will require more than statements of support and photo opportunities. They will require commitment and active participation that literally shout, loudly and clearly to the public at-large, that reconnecting our most fragile families is the most important thing we can possibly do if we want to improve the life prospects of our nation's children.

This is the type and level of active participation that the Casey Foundation is hoping to promote through our recently inaugurated Neighborhood Transformation/Family Development (NT/FD) initiative, a strategy for helping communities connect and strengthen families in isolated neighborhoods. Through NT/FD, the Foundation is investing considerable resources in ideas that can advance more active public support of family-strengthening strategies. The Foundation also wants to promote sound public policies that can help com-

We believe that thinking about family connections—and how they can be built, link by link—can help provide a road map for change that is more practical and can inspire more people to act. Across the country, we can identify potent examples of strategies that are working to build bridges, foster relationships, and advance truly accessible services in our poorest neighborhoods.

***Making Connections* Cities**

Atlanta
Baltimore
Boston
Camden
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
District of Columbia
Hartford
Indianapolis
Louisville
Miami
Milwaukee
New Orleans
Oakland
Philadelphia
Providence
San Antonio
San Diego
Savannah
Seattle
St. Louis

munities of concentrated poverty become places that connect rather than isolate our most vulnerable families.

In the most concrete expression of our NT/FD strategy, we want to help mobilize, in selected cities around the country, a critical mass of interest, investment, and action to demonstrate that it is possible to transform tough neighborhoods into family-strengthening environments. This is the conviction that undergirds our *Making Connections* initiative.

Making Connections

In 1999, the Casey Foundation launched *Making Connections*, a new initiative involving 22 cities that we believe possess the political will to frame and fulfill a family-strengthening agenda. The initiative is driven by a simple premise: Children succeed when their families are strong, and families get stronger when they live in neighborhoods that connect them to the economic opportunities, social networks, supports, and services they need.

While we envision *Making Connections* to be at least a decade-long commitment, it begins with a 3-year preparatory phase, during which we hope to see each city begin to stimulate and support a local movement on behalf of families. Our hope is that this movement will, over time, develop the power and momentum to accomplish the following:

- Build on existing efforts and spur neighborhood-scale, comprehensive family-strengthening strategies—strategies that reduce family isolation by simultaneously increasing their connections to critical economic opportunities, strong social networks, and accessible supports and services.
- Use these neighborhood-scale initiatives to rethink, revamp, and redirect policies, practices, and resources on a city-wide scale so that all families, regardless of where they live, have access to the same high-quality connecting opportunities.

To do this, we believe that these cities will need to make family strengthening a visible and valued strategy for improving child outcomes. This strategy should be developed and embraced by community residents and leaders, public- and private-sector decision makers, service providers, and a range of other stakeholders who are prepared and willing to act in visible and meaningful ways to make this agenda a reality. And this strategy should be driven not by a perception of what needs to be done, but by thorough, hard-edged analysis of data about kids, families, communities, services, and systems.

It is important that these movements progress beyond rhetoric and result in real investments in neighborhood-based and neighborhood-scale strategies that can strengthen families by broadening and bolstering the connections that they need to raise successful kids. Through our own direct grant making and by co-investing with others, we want to build on, expand, and advance existing successful family connection efforts in each site. We also hope to help stimulate new ideas by offering each of the *Making Connections* cities significant technical assistance and access to some of the most successful family-linking strategies being implemented in similar communities across the nation. Over time, we believe that families in each of these cities will benefit from a range of new family-strengthening connections—for example, connections to good paying jobs; credit and equity-building opportunities; access to telephones, computers, and reliable transportation; greater communication between residents and law enforcement; more resident participation in cultural and recreational activities; broadened parental participation in schools; greater connections between fathers and their children; and increased participation by residents in civic and political activities.

In *Making Connections*, the Foundation offers not a blueprint, but a set of ideas driven by a different way of thinking about vulnerable families, their neighborhoods, and how the two connect to influence outcomes for kids. Among the 22 demonstration cities, we expect that a large number will rise to the challenge, react to the need, and reorder priorities so that strengthening families—connecting them to the things they need and deserve—becomes *the* most significant issue driving neighborhood, city, and state policy, practice, and investment. For the Foundation, this is a significant investment of resources. Indeed, along with a range of other family-strengthening-related investments, it will consume the lion's share of our staff and financial resources over the next decade. At the same time, however, we strongly and firmly believe that there is no issue more important, no agenda more compelling, and no strategy more appropriate for advancing the social and economic well-being of our nation's kids, families, and communities into the next millennium.

Conclusion

The Casey Foundation believes strongly that the framework described here is a powerful tool for understanding and addressing the disadvantages that confront children in America. We think that this framework can promote a more textured, more informed, more concrete, and more action-oriented understanding of the real barriers that families face when they try to raise healthy, happy, safe, successful kids in poor, troubled, isolated neighborhoods.

Over the next decade, in addition to our *Making Connections* initiative, we hope to put this approach to work in a variety of ways. For example, because of a lack of strong, systematically collected indicators of family connection, we want to support new data collection efforts, such as the Urban Institute's National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership, the National Survey of America's Families, and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Such efforts can help us better describe and track specific neighborhood conditions that promote or hinder family connections. By maximizing use of Census and administrative data and by collecting information through locally developed neighborhood surveys, we believe that states, cities, and communities will be able to paint a

Effective family-strengthening efforts will require more than statements of support and photo opportunities. They will require commitment and active participation that literally shout, loudly and clearly to the public at-large, that reconnecting our most fragile families is the most important thing we can possibly do if we want to improve the life prospects of our nation's children.

more comprehensive picture of their neighborhoods. Over time, they will also be more able to measure and track the relative connections to economic opportunities, social networks, supports, and services of families in poor and in prosperous neighborhoods. We are convinced that these comparative measures will enable communities to develop more appropriate strategies for strengthening families and establish more realistic standards of accountability. Our hope is that such investments will also inform our continuing efforts to maximize the impact and relevance of our national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* indicators as well as the state-level KIDS COUNT projects we support.

We also plan to continue supporting promising, replicable, neighborhood-based strategies for strengthening families—strategies that exemplify new and creative ways to connect families to the opportunities, networks, and supports they need. By promoting and highlighting a range of powerful ideas being implemented in states, cities, and neighborhoods across the nation, we want to help communities learn from each other and, more important, help the public realize that change and improvement are indeed possible.

Through such efforts, we hope to increase the public's willingness to become more actively engaged in and supportive of neighborhood-scale revitalization on behalf of families and, ultimately, promote the development of more sound, family-focused public policy.

In sum, we believe strongly that the framework advanced here has great potential for building bridges across the disparate points of view that often compromise our ability to work together on behalf of families. We believe that it can truly help to unite key stakeholders—government, churches, schools, businesses, clinics, clubs, residents, parents, kids, funders, shopkeepers, teachers, and cops—on behalf of a common vision of what the future, and the present, can and should be for all families, regardless of where they live. We are convinced that thinking about families in terms of their connections can help these varied stakeholders recognize that while each has a unique and important contribution to make, it is only their collective action that will make a real and lasting difference for our most vulnerable families. In the end, the success of this framework will be its ability to help spur new movements in states, cities, and neighborhoods that are committed to strengthening all families and leaving none behind.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

> Thinking about families in terms of their connections can help key stakeholders unite around what a common vision of the future, and the present, can and should be for all families, no matter where they live....It can help them recognize that while each has a unique and important contribution to make, it is only their collective action that will make a real and lasting difference.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

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The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, the *Data Book* provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1990. States also use the data to compare the status of their children with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being. Furthermore, the annual presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements each year, as new data become available and methods are refined.

Although 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe that these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 184.)

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, the indicators used to rank states have changed. Stronger indicators have replaced weaker ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the *2000 Data Book* with rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the 10 measures used in the *2000 Data Book*.

The measures shown here are a combination of outcomes and risk factors. In some cases a measure may reflect *both* a negative outcome *and* a risk factor. Although conceptually there are distinctions to be made between outcomes and risk factors, for our purposes it is sufficient to note that all of the measures used to rank states are closely associated with problems for kids—either directly or indirectly.

Summary and Findings

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive; infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn; children succeed in school; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 1990 to assess the trends in each state during the 1990s. To provide a more complete picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, background measures are included for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state-level data for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. For example, many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit a degree of random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences may reflect random fluctuations rather than "real" changes in the well-being of children.[16] Furthermore, one can best assess differences or trends in the well-being of children by using the 10 indicators collectively.

We include data for the District of Columbia in this year's *Data Book*, but unlike previous years, we do not include DC in our state rankings. The District of Columbia is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes in the District of Columbia over the 1990s, or to compare it with other large cities.

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, six of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 1997, while child well-being worsened on three other indicators and remained unchanged on yet another. Table 1 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

It should be noted, however, that some of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuation. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

Table 1: Key Indicators of Child Well-Being

	National Change 1990-1997			State Change 1990-1997		
	Percent Change			Number of States That Are		
Indicators*	WORSE	ZERO	BETTER	Worse	Unchanged	Better
Percent low-birthweight babies	7			50	0	0
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			22	0	0	50
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			19	7	2	41
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			18	5	3	42
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			14	0	1	49
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)		0		14	13	23
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)			10	6	10	34
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment			10	15	6	29
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	5			22	8	20
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13			45	1	4

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

Summary and Findings

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Although most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Some of the risks faced by low-birthweight babies have been captured in linking information from birth and death certificates.[illegible] Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.5 percent of all births in 1997, they accounted for 64 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life is 20 times higher for low-birthweight babies (62 deaths per 1,000 births) than for babies of normal birthweight (3 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 291,154 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1997. Low-birthweight babies were 7.5 percent of all births in 1997 compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 7 percent increase over the 1990-1997 period.

The increase in the share of low-birthweight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low-birthweight baby and that mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to a recent Census Bureau report,[illegible] more than a third of all Latinos (35 percent) and more than one-fifth of all African Americans (22 percent) and Asian Americans (21 percent) did not have health insurance in 1998. Among women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44), 25 percent of those living in central cities lacked health insurance, compared to 17 percent of those living in the suburbs. Among Hispanic women of childbearing age living in central cities, 39 percent lacked health insurance.[illegible] People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18 to 24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.

Although 6.5 percent of births to non-Hispanic whites were of low birthweight in 1997, 13.1 percent of births to non-Hispanic blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.2 percent of births to Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 6.7 percent of births to Native Americans were of low birthweight.

Between 1990 and 1997, the percentage of births that were of low birthweight increased in every state. In 1997 the percent of births that were of low birthweight ranged from a low of 5.5 percent in Oregon and South Dakota to a high of 10.2 percent in Louisiana. Despite the fact that 13.4 percent of its births were of low birthweight in 1997, the District of Columbia actually improved 11 percent on this measure since 1990.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births). The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate for African Americans remains more than twice that for whites. The poverty rate for blacks is about two and one-half times that for whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for African Americans in 1997 was 14.2 compared to 6.1 for non-Hispanic whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have slightly higher poverty rates than blacks) was only 6.0, suggesting that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated than it first appears.

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (8.2 deaths per 1,000 births) is substantially higher than the rate for the nation as a whole (7.2). However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities and even among neighborhoods within these cities. Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.

The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.2 deaths in 1997. This decline was reflected in every state, as well as in the District of Columbia. Among the states, the Infant Mortality Rate in 1997 ranged from a low of 4.3 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.6 in Mississippi.

Child Death Rate

In 1997, 13,562 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 25 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 per 100,000 in 1990.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the rate for African-American (40 deaths per 100,000) and Native American (39 deaths per 100,000) children was nearly twice the rate for children in other groups. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

Between 1990 and 1997, the Child Death Rate decreased in 41 states and the District of

Columbia, was unchanged in 2 states, and increased in 7 states. Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 1997 ranged from a low of 15 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to a high of 42 in Alaska.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 88 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1997.

Accidents continue to account for more than twice as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides, and suicides all have declined since 1990, a closer examination of recent trends reveals a more complex picture. Between 1990 and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 7,561 to 6,565, but the number of teen homicides increased from 3,042 to 3,569 during the same period. Between 1994 and 1997, however, the number of teen homicides fell 27 percent to 2,618, which may signal a change in long-term homicide trends. Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,603 in 1997. The number of teen suicides decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,802 in 1997.

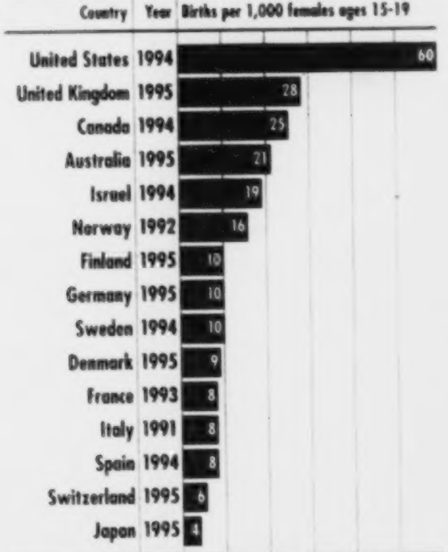
The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 58 deaths per 100,000 in 1997—a drop of 18 percent. This measure improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but remains substantially higher for black and Native American teens. During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 42 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 5 states and the District of Columbia. In 1997 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 26 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Vermont to a high of 90 deaths per 100,000 in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and have not completed high school. Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers are not able to provide economic help. Data from the Census Bureau indicate that only 3 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received child support payments in 1995.[18] Data from the March 1998 Current Population Survey show that only 56 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 1997 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than $5,000. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.[19]

FIGURE 13

Teen Birth Rates for Selected Developed Countries



SOURCE: United Nations, 1998, Demographic Yearbook 1996, *United Nations, New York, NY, pp. 353-364, Table 11*

Children born to teenage mothers have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, and well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single mothers "are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age twenty, and one and one-half times as likely to be 'idle'—out of school and out of work—in their late teens and early twenties." Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Although teen childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. Most (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s. If programs to prevent teen pregnancy focus solely on teenagers, they may miss an important segment of the population involved in this problem. Furthermore, although data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex. To the extent that teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

There are two primary reasons that teen birth rates are falling: (1) Fewer teens are having sex and (2) more of the teens who do have sex are using contraception. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), conducted under the auspices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, found 48 percent of the nation's high school students reported ever having had sex in 1997, compared to 54 percent in 1990. The YRBSS found that among those high school students having sex, 57 percent reported using condoms in 1997 compared to 45 percent in 1990. Researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors: (1) greater emphasis on delaying sexual activity; (2) more responsible attitudes among teenagers about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing; (3) increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases, especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; (4) the growing popularity of long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injectable (Depo-Provera) options, and possibly more consistent or correct use of other contraceptive methods; and (5) a stronger economy, with better job prospects for young people.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 37 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1990 to 32 births per 1,000 in 1997. The decline has been experienced by every racial and ethnic group except Latinos, for whom the Teen Birth Rate in 1997 was the same as in 1990. Moreover, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the same period.

Although the recent decline in teen births is welcome news, it is important to recognize that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed countries. Figure 13, which shows the teen birth

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rates for several developed countries, indicates that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is twice as high as the next highest country (United Kingdom). More information about teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, can be obtained from the recent KIDS COUNT publication *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, which provides a wealth of state-by-state information related to teen sexual activity.

Nearly every state echoed the national change in teenage childbearing between 1990 and 1997. In 1997, the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 12 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 50 births per 1,000 in Mississippi.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for both obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a solid educational foundation is more the exception than the rule.

Dropout rates vary by location. Data from the 1999 Current Population Survey show that the dropout rate for 16- to 19-year-olds living in central cities is 14 percent, which is twice the rate for teens in suburbs (7 percent). The rate in rural areas is 8 percent. In high-poverty neighborhoods in large cities (neighborhoods with poverty rates above 20 percent) one-fifth of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1999.

Dropout rates among 16- to 19-year-olds also vary by race and ethnicity. In 1999, for example, 20 percent of Hispanic teens were high school dropouts, compared to 7 percent of white teens and 13 percent of African-American teens.

Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. The most recent data available from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation suggest that high school dropouts are about three times as likely to slip into poverty from one year to the next as those who have finished high school. A recent report from the U.S. Department of Education concludes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world." As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal.

Ongoing changes in the U.S. economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1997, for example, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 31 percent. The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest, and this factor often is implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.

Nationwide in 1997, 10 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts, the same percentage as in 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The share of dropouts fell in 23 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 1997, rose in 14 states, and was unchanged in 13 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small. In 1997 the Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts ranged from a low of 4 percent in Wisconsin to a high of 17 percent in Nevada.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects the roughly 1.3 million young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, but those who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationwide there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working, from 10 percent in 1990 to 9 percent in 1997. African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be in this category.

The share of idle teens fell in 34 states during this period, while increasing in 6 states and the District of Columbia and remaining unchanged in 10 states. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 1997 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin to a high of 14 percent in New Mexico.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

In 1998, 19.2 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. Although many of these children are poor, it is important to recognize that the problems associated with this situation go beyond poverty. A recent report by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics notes, "Secure parental employment may also enhance children's psychological well-being and improve family functioning by reducing negative effects that unemployment and underemployment can have on parents." The major welfare reform legislation passed by Congress in 1996 was premised on the belief that kids are better off when their parents work.

Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects such a parental figure offers. Also, some scholars note that the routinization of household schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children. Many parents who cannot find regular employment end up working at temporary or part-time jobs that do not provide enough money to support a family, that are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements, and that offer little stability.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment declined from 30 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1997—a 10 percent change. Between 1990 and 1997, the share of children living with parents without a full-time, year-round job declined in 29 states, increased in 15 states and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in 6 states. Among the states, the 1997 figures ranged from a low of 17 percent in Nebraska to a high of 38 percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

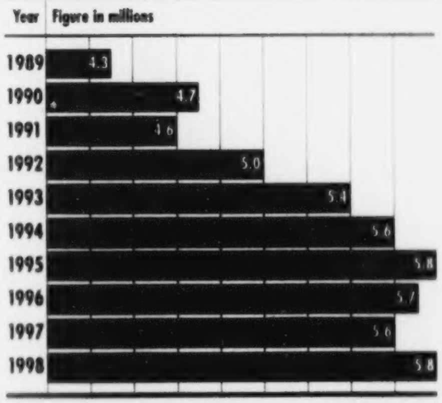
The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.[55] The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. However, a number of researchers are critical of the official measure,[56] and public opinion polls suggest that the current poverty line ($13,133 for a family of one adult and two children in 1998) is unrealistically low.[57] The Census Bureau has recently started publishing a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a National Academy of Sciences study.[58]

Although recent public policy discussions have focused on children in welfare-dependent families, there has been a significant increase during the 1990s in the number of children in working-poor families (families where at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year, and family income was below the poverty level). The number of children living in working-poor families increased from 4.3 million in 1989 to 5.8 million in 1998 (see Figure 14). This increase is even more remarkable considering the economic boom that has occurred since the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all-time high, and the unemployment rate has hit a 30-year low, yet the number of children in working-poor families has grown by nearly a third over the past decade.[59]

Moreover, growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it is because the ranks of the working poor have been growing. Between 1976 and 1998, the number of poor children increased by approximately 2.3 million. Roughly two-thirds of the increase (1.5 million) occurred among children in families with income from earnings, but no income

FIGURE 14

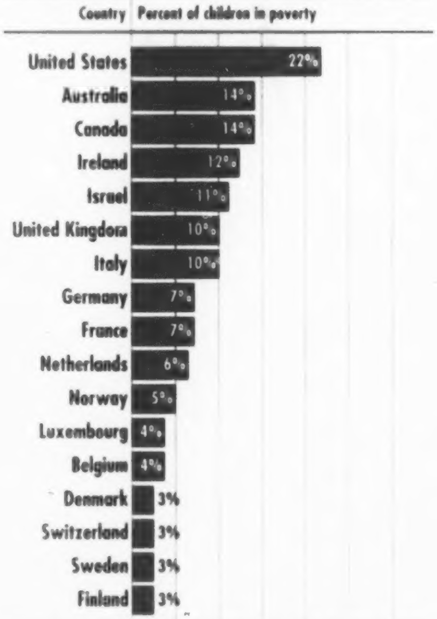
Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1998



NOTE: Working-Poor Families are defined as families where at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year, and family income was below the poverty level.
SOURCE: Casey Foundation, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, March Current Population Survey, various years.

FIGURE 15

Child Poverty in 17 Developed Countries



SOURCE: Rainwater, Lee, and Timothy M. Smeeding, 1995, "Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective," Working Paper No. 127, Luxembourg Income Study, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY.

from welfare. The number of children living in poor families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen over the past 20 years.

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from AFDC/TANF (Aid to Families With Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), the government's major cash assistance programs. Census Bureau data indicate that less than 30 percent of children in poverty resided in a family that received cash public assistance (AFDC/TANF) in 1998.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study[illegible] that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was not only the highest among the 17 countries studied, but it was 50 percent higher than the next highest rate (see Figure 15). This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study, which also found that among industrialized nations only the Russian Federation has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.[illegible] The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role government plays in alleviating child poverty. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

The state measure of child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used in previous *Data Books*. This year we used information from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series, which now produces annual estimates of child poverty figures for states. This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. It is also used to help evaluate the federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996.

According to these estimates, 21 percent of children were poor in 1996, up slightly from 20 percent in 1989. During the 1990s, the child poverty rate rose in 22 states and the District of Columbia, fell in 20 states, and was left unchanged in 8 others. In 11 states and the District of Columbia, at least 25 percent of all children were poor in 1996. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1996 ranged from a low of 8 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 30 percent in Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades—13 percent since 1990 alone—and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. Indeed, single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of federal and state welfare reform legislation.

Several recent signs, however, suggest that the long-term increase may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 total population) has been falling steadily since 1992, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried mothers has reached a plateau (see Figures 16, 17). The divorce rate has been declining, in part, because fewer people are getting married.

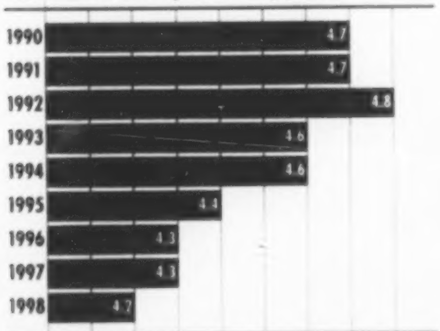
Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Almost half (46 percent) of the children in female-headed families were poor in 1998, and only about a third (34 percent) of female-headed families received child support or alimony. One recent study found that youths raised in fatherless families were much more likely to be incarcerated, even after controlling for other factors such as poverty.

Women headed the majority of single-parent families, but the number of father-only families is growing rapidly. The Census Bureau reports that there were 2.1 million father-only families in 1999, compared to 8.9 million mother-only families. However, the number of father-only families grew 55 percent between 1990 and 1999, while the number of mother-only families increased only 20 percent during the same period.

The long-term rise of single-parent families is often linked to public policies that provided marriage disincentives. For example, the Family Support Act of 1988 required

FIGURE 16

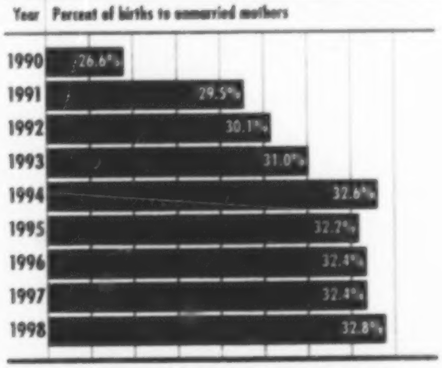
Divorce Rate in the United States: 1990-1998



SOURCES: (Divorce rate, 1990-1997) U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1999, *Table 155. (Divorce rate, 1998) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 1998,"* National Vital Statistics Reports, *Vol. 47, No. 21 (July 6, 1999), Table 1.*

FIGURE 17

Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers in the United States: 1990-1998



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A NOTE ON JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATES

Regular readers of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* will note that in 1999 we stopped using the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (JVCAR) as one of the 10 indicators for ranking states. It is important to note, however, that we still present this measure for states where adequate data are available, although the figures presented in this year's *Data Book* are not exactly comparable to those of past years.

The decision to discontinue using the JVCAR as one of the 10 key indicators was made after extensive consultation with experts in the collection and use of juvenile justice data and with members of our KIDS COUNT network of state grantees. The decision was made for several reasons. First, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate is a product of both adolescent behavior and law enforcement policies. Therefore, changes over time or differences across states may have more to do with differences in police practices than with differences in youth behavior or well-being.

Second, this measure reflects experiences of only a very small fraction of young people. In 1997, only about 0.5 percent of youths ages 10 to 17 were arrested for a violent crime nationwide; in many states it was much lower. Third, there is not complete consensus about the meaning of this indicator. Some people have expressed the view that a high Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate was a positive sign because it meant that young lawbreakers were being diverted before they became hardened criminals.

Fourth, the underlying administrative database used to calculate this measure appears to be deteriorating. The number of states not reporting any data for juvenile violent crime arrests increased from zero in 1992 to five in 1997. The data for 1992 covered 84 percent of the population, but the data for 1997 covered only 72 percent. Moreover, many experts believe that the number of states with missing Uniform Crime Report data is likely to increase in the near future as states switch to new incident-based reporting systems.

In addition to the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, we also present a Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (JPCAR) in the states where data are available. This rate is based on arrests for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This measure is offered to provide a more complete picture of juvenile arrests. It is noteworthy that in many states where the JVCAR is high, the JPCAR is low, and vice versa.

We want to emphasize that this shift in our use of the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate should not be seen as an indication of waning interest in juvenile justice issues. It is simply a reflection of the lack of systematic, reliable, comparable measures of juvenile arrests and detention across states.

all states to provide the same assistance to needy married-couple families that they provide to poor single-parent families. In many states, this change removed an incentive that existed for couples to divorce so that a woman and her children could obtain welfare assistance. In addition, recent policy debates have focused on the "marriage penalty" in our income tax code. Currently, a married couple with a given taxable income pays more income tax than do two single people who are living together and who have the same combined taxable income as a married couple. There is a growing interest in making sure that our public policies do not promote single parenthood.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1997. During this period, only four states—Indiana, Colorado, Maryland, and Utah—recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. At the other end of the spectrum, the share of children living in single-parent families increased 30 percent or more in four states (Louisiana, New Mexico, Nebraska, and New Hampshire). One state, Alaska, showed no change. In 1997, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 15 percent in Utah to a high of 35 percent in Louisiana.

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NATIONAL PROFILES

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	63,941,000	70,199,400	10%

Economic Characteristics

Median income of families with children: 1997	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	23%

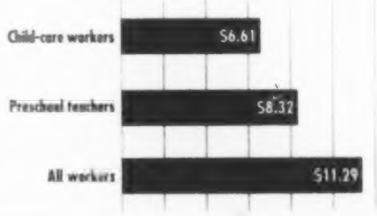
Child Health and Education

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	38%

Child-Care Indicators

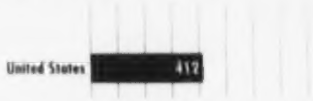
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

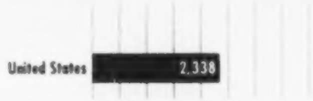


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

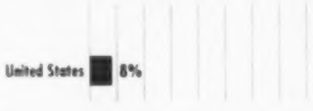


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

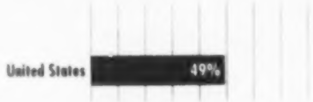


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

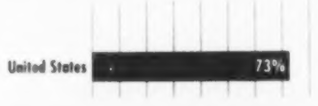
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



United States Profile

Indicators*		Percent Change 1990 to 1997			Trend Data	
		WORSE	ZERO	BETTER	1990	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	7			7.0	7.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997			22	9.2	7.2
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997			19	31	25
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997			18	71	58
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997			14	37	32
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997		0		10	10
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997			10	10	9
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997			10	30	27
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	5			20	21
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	13			24	27

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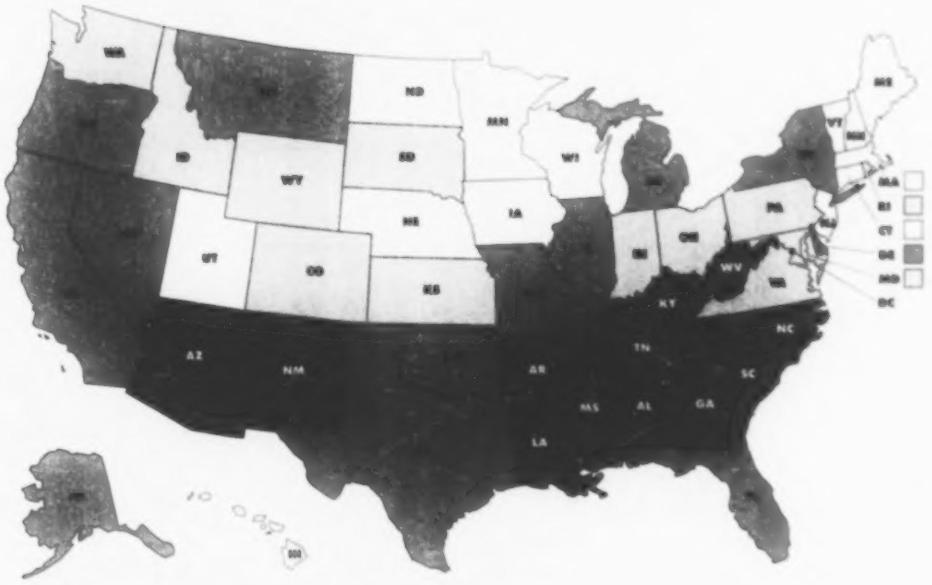
* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

National Composite Rank: 2000

A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). The measures are: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.


WA
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UT
CO
KS
IN
OH
WV
VA
KY
NC
TN
AZ
NM
AR
SC
MS
AL
GA
LA
HI

☐ Rank 1–13

☐ Rank 14–25

▨ Rank 26–38

■ Rank 39–50

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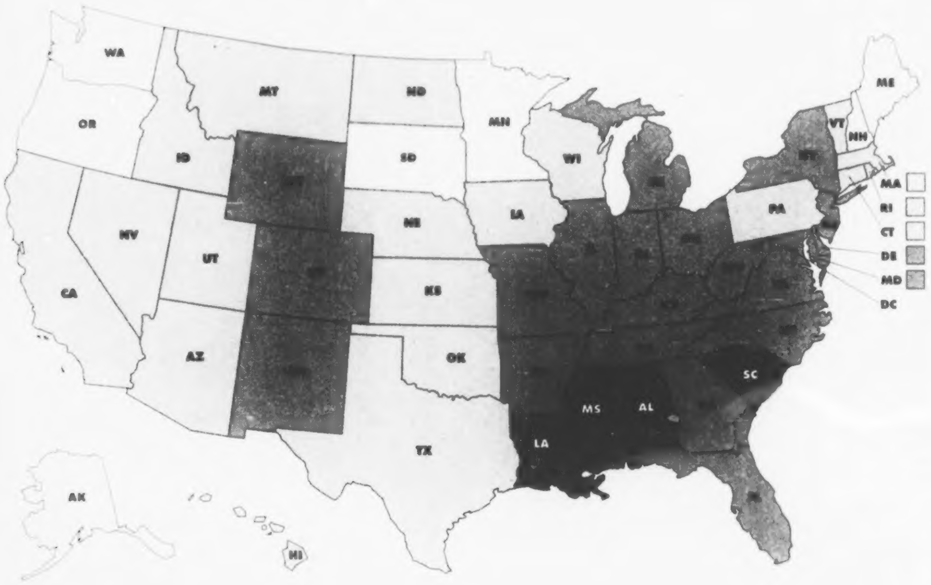
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low-birthweight babies: 1997*



☐ More than 20% better than state median (6.1 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (6.2 to 7.6)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (7.7 to 9.1)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (9.2 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	Oregon	5.5
1	South Dakota	5.5
3	Washington	5.6
4	New Hampshire	5.8
5	Alaska	5.9
5	Maine	5.9
5	Minnesota	5.9
8	California	6.2
8	North Dakota	6.2
10	Idaho	6.3
10	Montana	6.3
10	Vermont	6.3
13	Iowa	6.4
13	Wisconsin	6.4
15	Utah	6.6
16	Arizona	6.9
16	Kansas	6.9
18	Massachusetts	7.0
18	Nebraska	7.0
20	Hawaii	7.2
21	Connecticut	7.3
21	Oklahoma	7.3
21	Texas	7.3
24	Rhode Island	7.4
25	Nevada	7.6
25	Pennsylvania	7.6
27	Indiana	7.7
27	Michigan	7.7
27	Missouri	7.7
27	Ohio	7.7
27	Virginia	7.7
32	Kentucky	7.8
32	New Mexico	7.8
32	New York	7.8
35	Illinois	7.9
35	New Jersey	7.9
37	Florida	8.0
38	West Virginia	8.3
39	Arkansas	8.4
40	Delaware	8.7
41	Colorado	8.8
41	Georgia	8.8
41	Maryland	8.8
41	North Carolina	8.8
41	Tennessee	8.8
46	Wyoming	9.0
47	Alabama	9.2
47	South Carolina	9.2
49	Mississippi	10.1
50	Louisiana	10.2
N.R.	District of Columbia	13.4

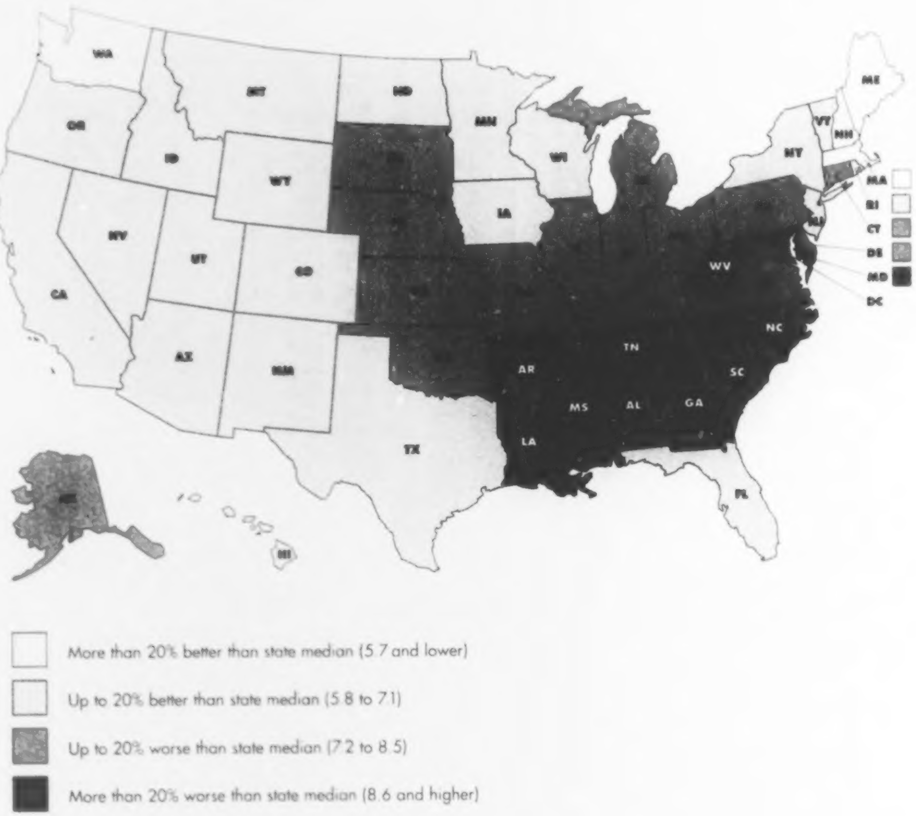
N.R.=Not Ranked.

** Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	4.3	27	Kentucky	7.3
2	Maine	5.1	28	Kansas	7.4
3	Massachusetts	5.2	28	Nebraska	7.4
4	Washington	5.6	30	Alaska	7.5
5	Oregon	5.8	30	Oklahoma	7.5
5	Utah	5.8	32	Missouri	7.6
5	Wyoming	5.8	32	Pennsylvania	7.6
8	California	5.9	34	South Dakota	7.7
8	Minnesota	5.9	35	Delaware	7.8
10	New Mexico	6.1	35	Ohio	7.8
10	Vermont	6.1	35	Virginia	7.8
12	Iowa	6.2	38	Indiana	8.2
12	North Dakota	6.2	38	Michigan	8.2
14	New Jersey	6.3	40	Illinois	8.4
15	Texas	6.4	41	Georgia	8.6
16	Nevada	6.5	41	Tennessee	8.6
16	Wisconsin	6.5	43	Arkansas	8.7
18	Hawaii	6.6	44	Maryland	8.8
19	New York	6.7	45	North Carolina	9.2
20	Idaho	6.8	46	Alabama	9.5
21	Montana	6.9	46	Louisiana	9.5
22	Colorado	7.0	48	South Carolina	9.6
22	Rhode Island	7.0	48	West Virginia	9.6
24	Arizona	7.1	50	Mississippi	10.6
24	Florida	7.1	N.R.	District of Columbia	13.2
26	Connecticut	7.2			

N.R.—Not Ranked

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1997



☐ More than 20% better than state median (5.7 and lower)

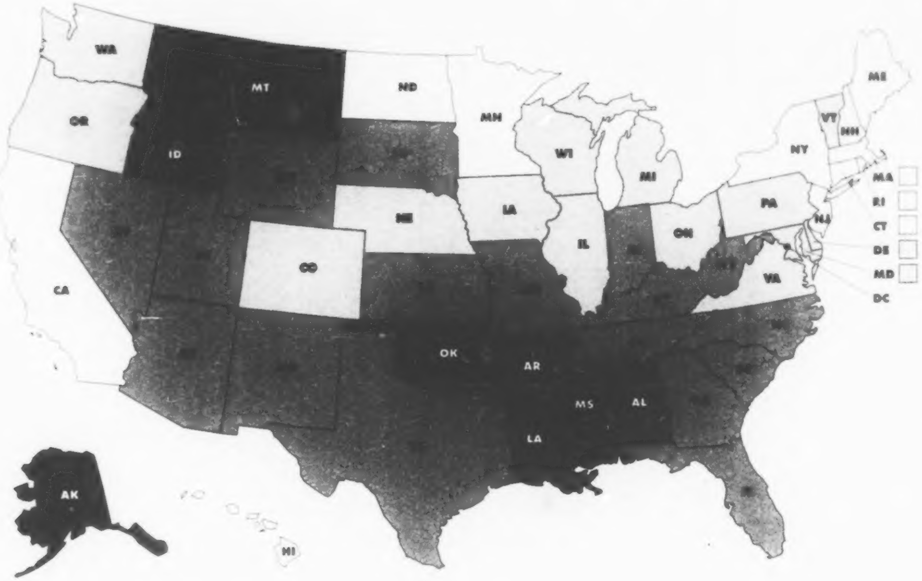
☐ Up to 20% better than state median (5.8 to 7.1)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (7.2 to 8.5)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (8.6 and higher)

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1997



□ More than 20% better than state median (21 and lower)

░ Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26)

▒ Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	15	26	Indiana	27
1	Rhode Island	15	26	Kansas	27
3	Hawaii	19	26	Missouri	27
4	Connecticut	20	26	New Mexico	27
4	New Hampshire	20	26	Texas	27
6	California	21	26	Utah	27
6	Maine	21	33	North Carolina	28
6	Minnesota	21	33	South Carolina	28
6	New Jersey	21	35	Arizona	29
6	New York	21	35	Georgia	29
6	North Dakota	21	35	South Dakota	29
12	Wisconsin	22	35	West Virginia	29
13	Colorado	23	39	Kentucky	30
13	Illinois	23	39	Nevada	30
13	Maryland	23	39	Tennessee	30
13	Vermont	23	42	Wyoming	31
13	Virginia	23	43	Montana	32
13	Washington	23	44	Oklahoma	33
19	Iowa	24	45	Louisiana	34
19	Nebraska	24	46	Alabama	36
19	Ohio	24	46	Mississippi	36
19	Pennsylvania	24	48	Idaho	37
23	Delaware	25	49	Arkansas	38
23	Oregon	25	50	Alaska	42
25	Michigan	26	N.R.	District of Columbia	46
26	Florida	27			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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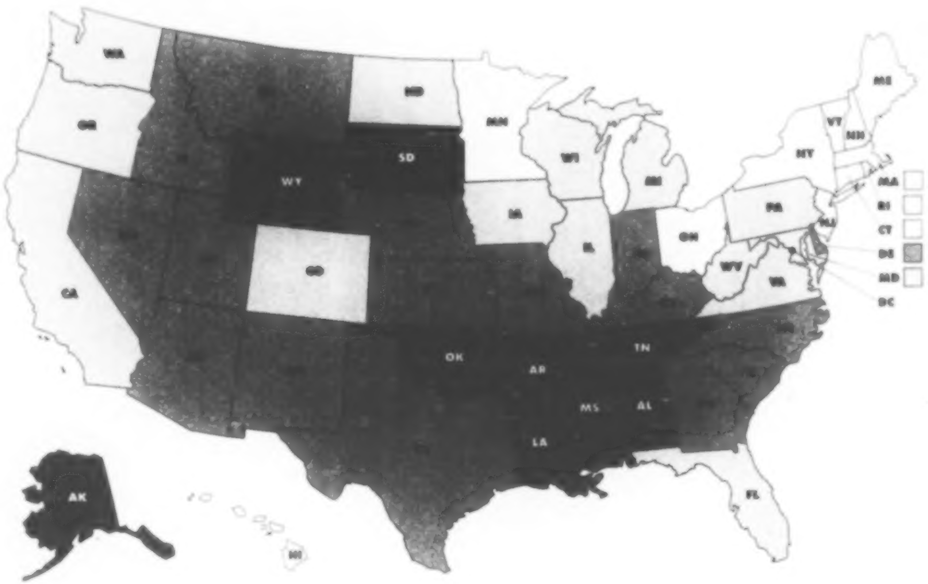
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	**Vermont**	26	26	**North Carolina**	62
2	**Hawaii**	27	28	**Georgia**	65
2	**New Hampshire**	27	28	**South Carolina**	65
4	**Massachusetts**	33	30	**Delaware**	66
5	**New Jersey**	35	30	**Nevada**	66
6	**Maine**	37	30	**Texas**	66
6	**New York**	37	30	**Utah**	66
8	**Connecticut**	41	34	**Nebraska**	67
9	**Ohio**	42	35	**Idaho**	68
10	**Rhode Island**	43	35	**New Mexico**	68
11	**Minnesota**	46	37	**Kansas**	69
12	**Wisconsin**	50	37	**Montana**	69
13	**Washington**	51	39	**Arizona**	70
14	**California**	52	40	**Kentucky**	73
14	**Iowa**	52	40	**Missouri**	73
16	**Colorado**	53	42	**Alabama**	74
16	**Oregon**	53	43	**Tennessee**	77
18	**Florida**	55	44	**Wyoming**	78
19	**Pennsylvania**	57	45	**Oklahoma**	82
19	**West Virginia**	57	46	**South Dakota**	83
21	**Illinois**	58	47	**Louisiana**	84
21	**Maryland**	58	48	**Alaska**	85
23	**Michigan**	59	49	**Arkansas**	90
23	**Virginia**	59	49	**Mississippi**	90
25	**North Dakota**	61	N.R.	**District of Columbia**	264
26	**Indiana**	62			

N.R.=Not Ranked

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1997



☐ More than 20% better than state median (49 and lower)

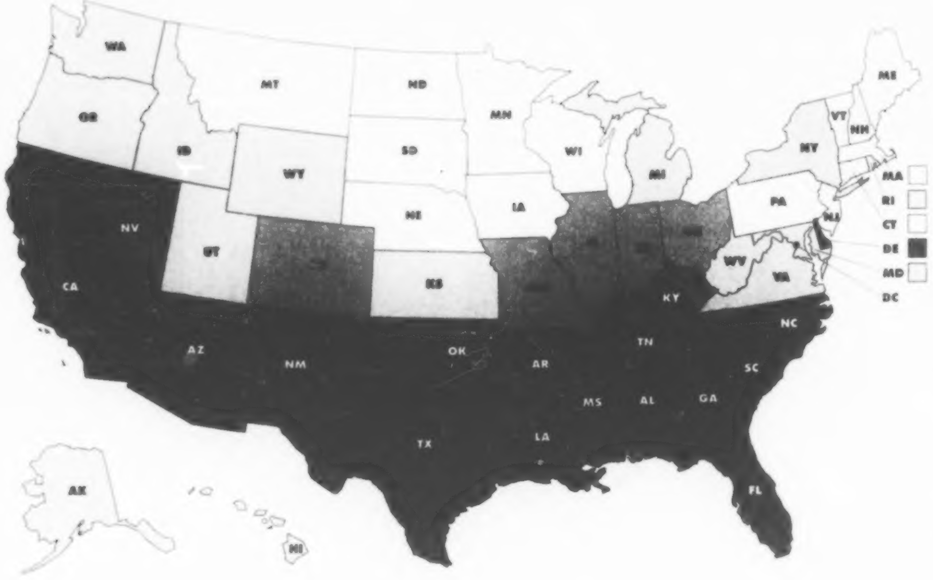
☐ Up to 20% better than state median (50 to 61)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (62 to 73)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (74 and higher)

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1997



☐ More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 28)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (29 to 34)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (35 and higher)

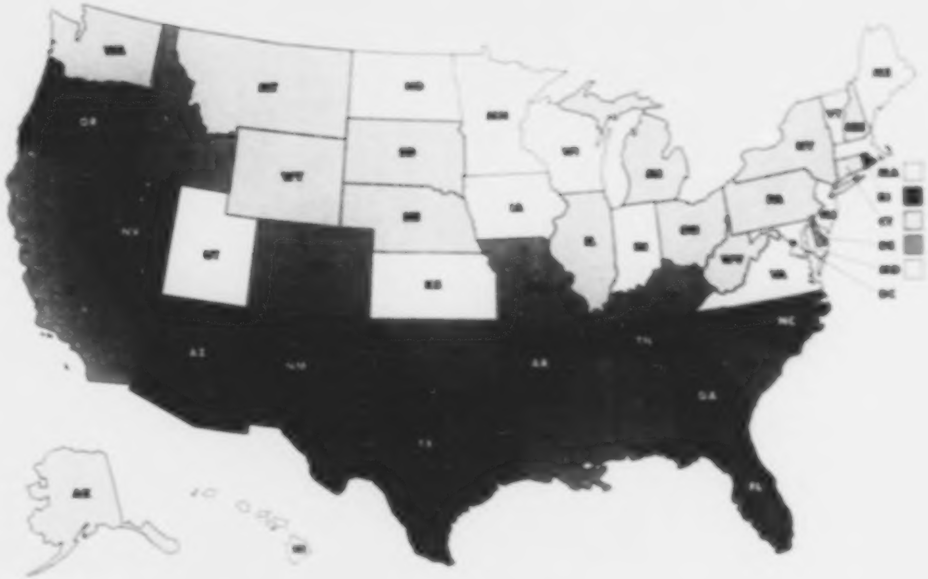
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	12	25	Rhode Island	28
2	New Hampshire	14	25	West Virginia	28
2	North Dakota	14	29	Ohio	29
4	Maine	15	30	Colorado	30
5	Minnesota	18	30	Missouri	30
6	Massachusetts	19	32	Indiana	32
7	Iowa	20	33	Illinois	34
7	Montana	20	34	Florida	35
9	Nebraska	21	34	Kentucky	35
9	New Jersey	21	36	California	36
9	Wisconsin	21	37	Delaware	37
12	Connecticut	22	37	Oklahoma	37
12	Pennsylvania	22	39	North Carolina	38
12	South Dakota	22	40	Tennessee	39
15	Idaho	23	41	South Carolina	40
15	New York	23	42	Louisiana	42
15	Wyoming	23	42	Nevada	42
18	Utah	24	44	Alabama	43
19	Alaska	25	44	Arkansas	43
19	Hawaii	25	46	Arizona	44
19	Michigan	25	46	Georgia	44
19	Washington	25	46	New Mexico	44
23	Virginia	26	49	Texas	47
24	Oregon	27	50	Mississippi	50
25	Kansas	28	N.R.	District of Columbia	66
25	Maryland	28			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Wisconsin	4	25	New York	9
2	Hawaii	5	25	South Dakota	9
3	Indiana	6	29	California	10
3	Iowa	6	29	Delaware	10
3	Kansas	6	29	Idaho	10
3	Minnesota	6	29	Mississippi	10
3	New Jersey	6	29	Oklahoma	10
3	North Dakota	6	34	Alabama	11
9	Maine	7	34	Colorado	11
9	Maryland	7	34	Kentucky	11
9	Massachusetts	7	34	Louisiana	11
9	Utah	7	34	Missouri	11
9	Vermont	7	34	South Carolina	11
9	Virginia	7	40	Arkansas	12
15	Alaska	8	40	Florida	12
15	Connecticut	8	40	Georgia	12
15	Michigan	8	40	North Carolina	12
15	Montana	8	40	Rhode Island	12
15	New Hampshire	8	45	Oregon	13
15	Ohio	8	45	Tennessee	13
15	Pennsylvania	8	45	Texas	13
15	Washington	8	48	New Mexico	14
15	West Virginia	8	49	Arizona	15
15	Wyoming	8	50	Nevada	17
25	Illinois	9	N.R.	District of Columbia	10
25	Nebraska	9			

N.R.=Not Ranked

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1997*



☐ More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

░ Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

▒ Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

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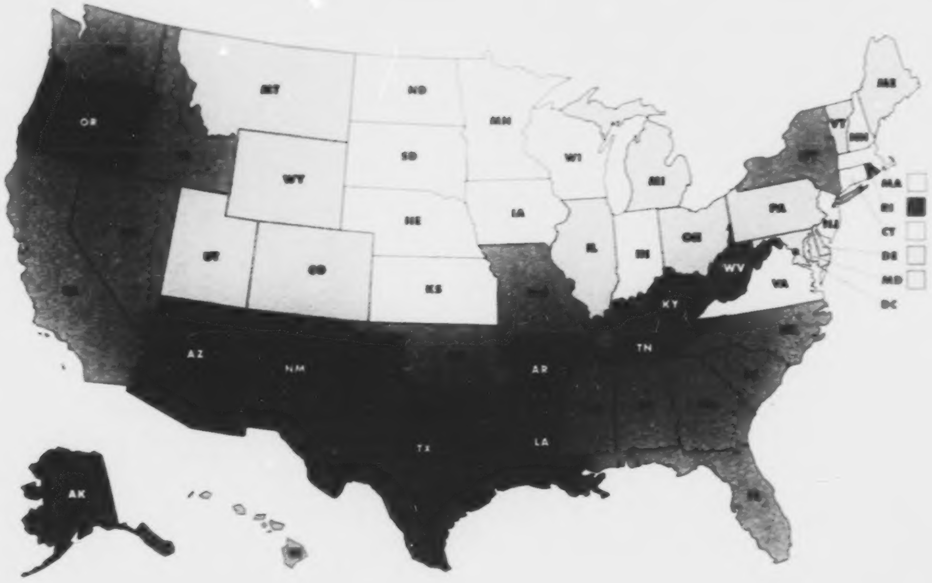
* Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1997*



☐ More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (7 and 8)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (9 and 10)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	4	26	Florida	9
1	North Dakota	4	26	Georgia	9
1	Wisconsin	4	26	Idaho	9
4	Iowa	5	26	Missouri	9
5	Connecticut	6	26	North Carolina	9
5	Indiana	6	26	Oklahoma	9
5	Kansas	6	26	South Carolina	9
5	Massachusetts	6	26	Washington	9
5	Nebraska	6	35	Alabama	10
5	New Hampshire	6	35	Hawaii	10
5	New Jersey	6	35	Mississippi	10
5	South Dakota	6	35	Nevada	10
5	Virginia	6	35	New York	10
14	Delaware	7	40	Alaska	11
14	Michigan	7	40	Arizona	11
14	Utah	7	40	Oregon	11
14	Wyoming	7	40	Rhode Island	11
18	Colorado	8	40	Texas	11
18	Illinois	8	40	West Virginia	11
18	Maine	8	46	Arkansas	12
18	Maryland	8	46	Kentucky	12
18	Montana	8	48	Louisiana	13
18	Ohio	8	48	Tennessee	13
18	Pennsylvania	8	50	New Mexico	14
18	Vermont	8	N.R.	District of Columbia	16
26	California	9			

N.R. = *Not Ranked.*

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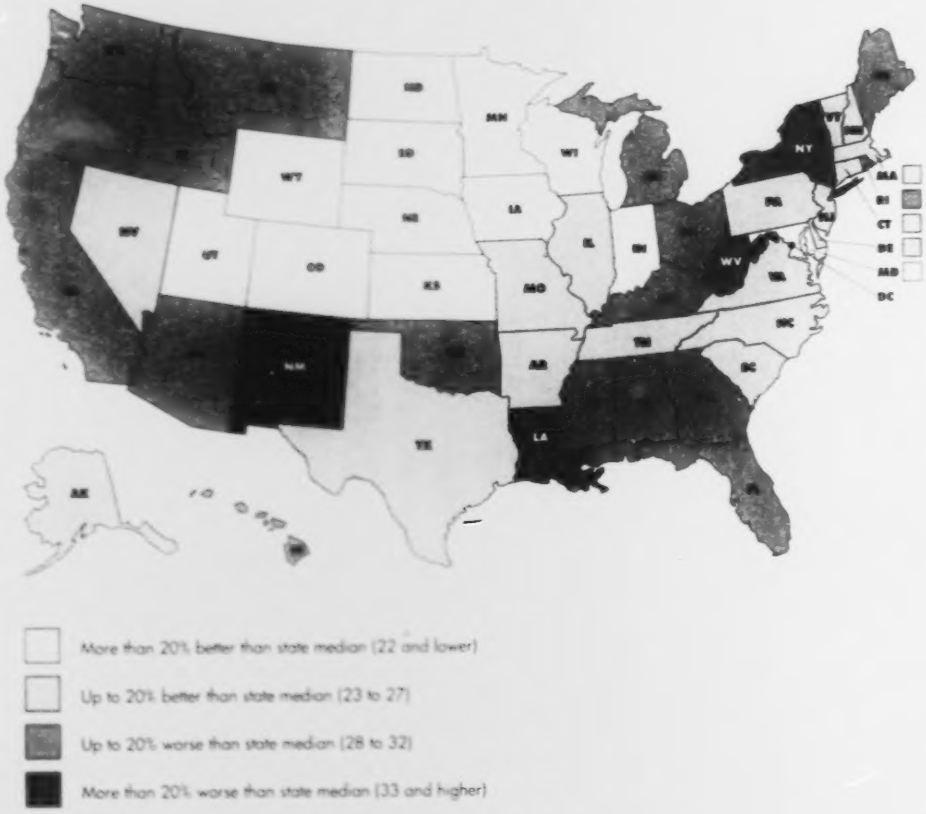
* *Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Nebraska	17	25	Massachusetts	27
2	Iowa	19	25	New Hampshire	27
2	Kansas	19	25	Texas	27
2	North Dakota	19	30	Georgia	28
2	Utah	19	30	Idaho	28
2	Wisconsin	19	30	Michigan	28
7	Indiana	20	30	Ohio	28
8	Colorado	21	30	Rhode Island	28
8	Minnesota	21	30	Washington	28
8	South Dakota	21	36	Alabama	29
11	Maryland	22	36	Florida	29
11	Wyoming	22	36	Maine	29
13	Nevada	24	36	Oklahoma	29
13	New Jersey	24	40	Arizona	30
13	Vermont	24	40	Mississippi	30
13	Virginia	24	42	California	31
17	Connecticut	25	42	Kentucky	31
17	South Carolina	25	42	Oregon	31
19	Delaware	26	45	Hawaii	32
19	Illinois	26	45	Montana	32
19	Missouri	26	47	New Mexico	33
19	North Carolina	26	48	New York	34
19	Pennsylvania	26	49	Louisiana	35
19	Tennessee	26	50	West Virginia	38
25	Alaska	27	N.R.	District of Columbia	49
25	Arkansas	27			

N.R.=Not Ranked

Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1997*



MN
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IN
PA
NJ
WV
VA
NC
TN
SC
AR
NM
TX
LA
AK
More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)
Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 27)
Up to 20% worse than state median (28 to 32)
More than 20% worse than state median (33 and higher)

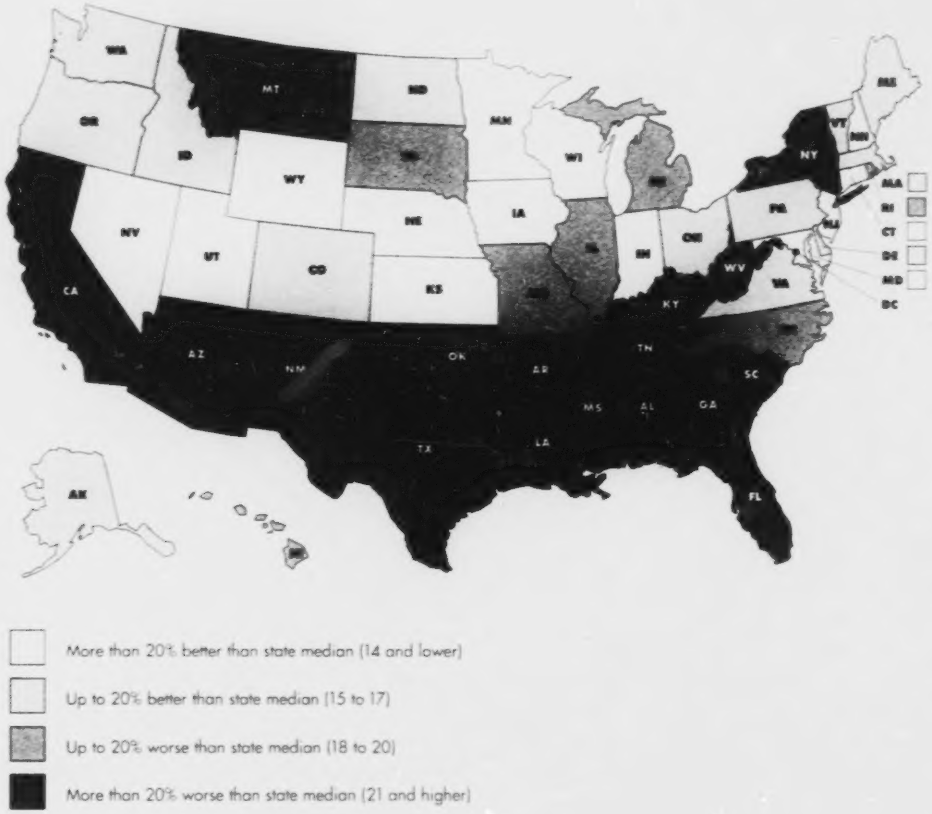
* Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998

100

101

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty
(data reflect poverty in the previous year): 1997


WA
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VT
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MA
RI
CT
NJ
DE
MD
DC
AK
HI
More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)
Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)
More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8	27	Hawaii	18
2	Minnesota	11	27	Illinois	18
3	Nebraska	12	27	Rhode Island	18
3	Utah	12	30	Michigan	19
3	Wisconsin	12	30	Missouri	19
6	Iowa	13	30	North Carolina	19
7	Connecticut	14	30	South Dakota	19
7	Indiana	14	34	Montana	21
7	Kansas	14	34	Tennessee	21
7	Maryland	14	36	Florida	22
7	Nevada	14	37	Georgia	23
7	New Jersey	14	37	South Carolina	23
7	Wyoming	14	39	Arizona	24
14	Alaska	15	40	Alabama	25
14	Colorado	15	40	California	25
14	Delaware	15	40	New York	25
14	Massachusetts	15	40	Oklahoma	25
14	North Dakota	15	44	Arkansas	26
14	Vermont	15	44	Kentucky	26
20	Idaho	16	44	Texas	26
21	Maine	17	47	New Mexico	29
21	Ohio	17	48	Louisiana	30
21	Oregon	17	48	Mississippi	30
21	Pennsylvania	17	48	West Virginia	30
21	Virginia	17	N.R.	District of Columbia	36
21	Washington	17			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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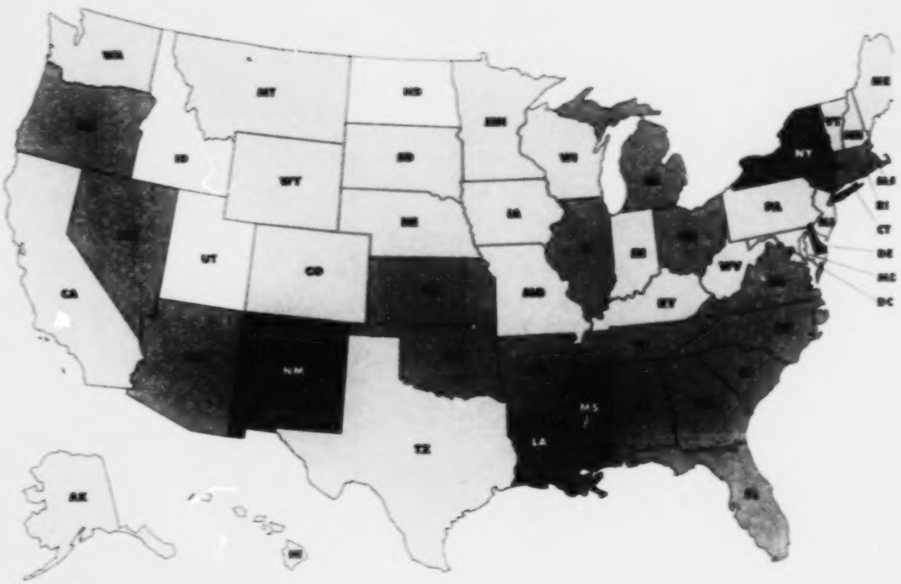
Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	15	27	Connecticut	27
2	Idaho	20	27	Illinois	27
2	North Dakota	20	27	Kansas	27
4	Indiana	22	27	Massachusetts	27
4	Minnesota	22	27	Nevada	27
4	New Jersey	22	27	Ohio	27
7	Colorado	23	27	Oklahoma	27
7	Nebraska	23	34	Arizona	28
7	Wisconsin	23	34	Arkansas	28
10	Hawaii	24	34	Michigan	28
10	Iowa	24	34	Oregon	28
10	South Dakota	24	38	Georgia	29
13	Kentucky	25	38	North Carolina	29
13	Maine	25	38	Rhode Island	29
13	Montana	25	38	Virginia	29
13	Pennsylvania	25	42	Alabama	30
13	Wyoming	25	42	Tennessee	30
18	Alaska	26	44	Florida	31
18	California	26	44	South Carolina	31
18	Maryland	26	46	Delaware	32
18	Missouri	26	46	New Mexico	32
18	New Hampshire	26	46	New York	32
18	Texas	26	49	Mississippi	34
18	Vermont	26	50	Louisiana	35
18	Washington	26	N.R.	District of Columbia	62
18	West Virginia	26			

N.R.–Not Ranked.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1997*



- ☐ More than 20% better than state median (21 and lower)
- ☐ Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26)
- ▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)
- ■ More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher)

* *Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998*

STATE PROFILES

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,064,400	1,066,200	0%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$40,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	31%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	12%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	30%	23%

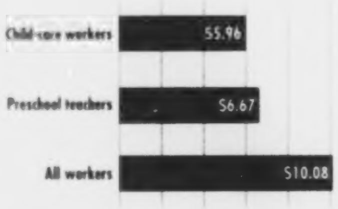
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	24%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	84%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	44%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	52%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

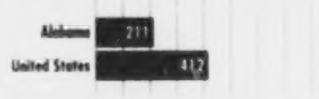
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	64%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	26%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

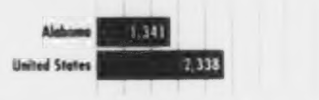


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

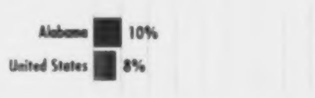


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

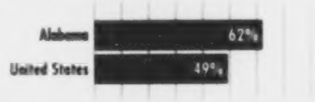


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

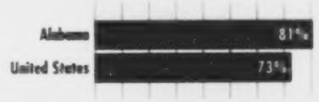
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Alabama

108

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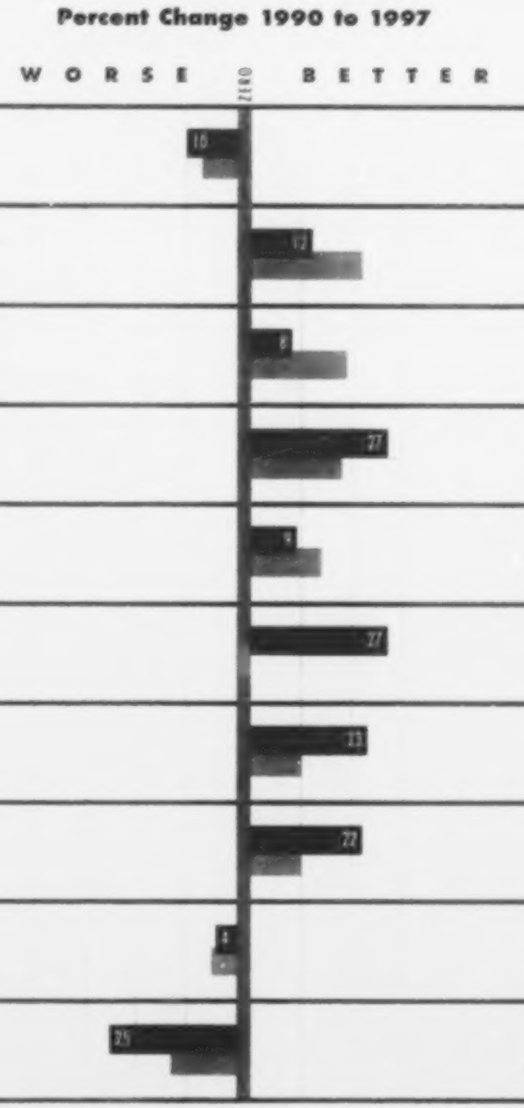
Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [47]



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	8.4	9.2	[47]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	10.8	9.5	[46]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	39	36	[46]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	102	74	[42]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	47	43	[44]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	15	11	[34]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	10	[35]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	37	29	[36]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	24	25	[40]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	24	30	[42]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	172,900	196,800	14%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$52,700	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	28%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	3%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	18%	23%

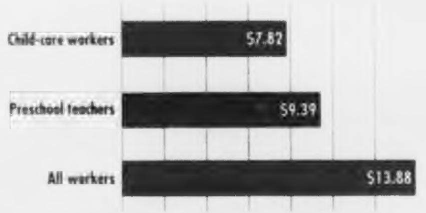
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	30%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	35%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

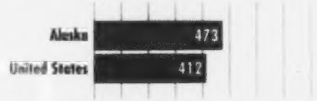
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	74%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	60%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	14%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

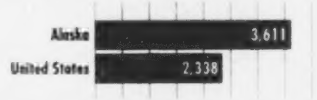


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

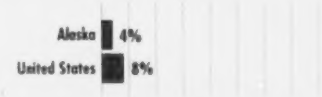


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

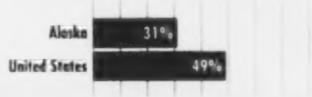


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

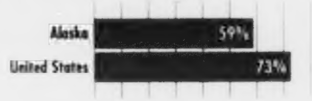
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

Alaska

112.

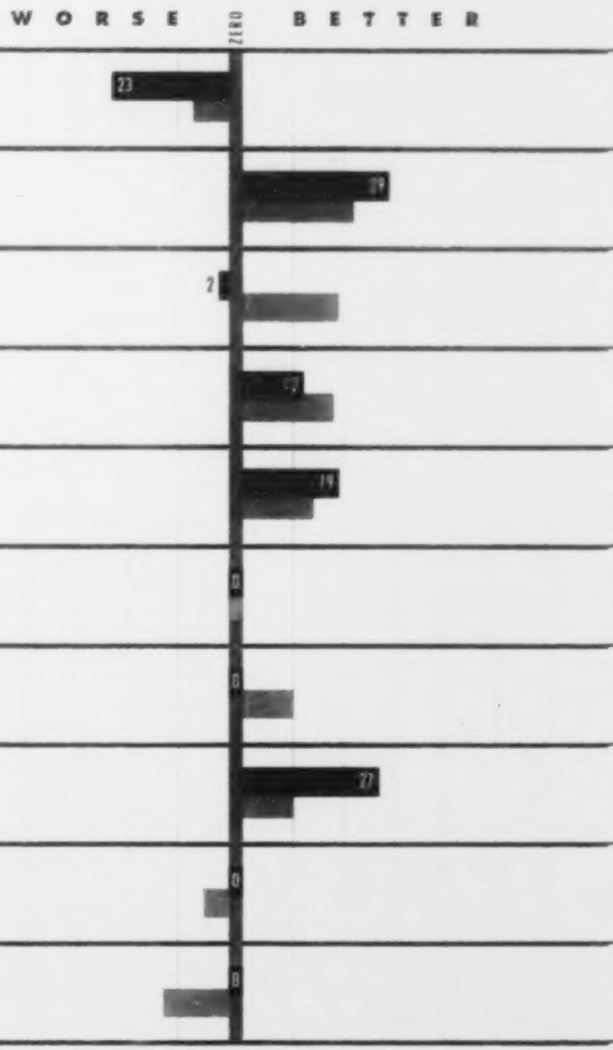
113

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [33]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	4.8	5.9	[5]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	10.5	7.5	[30]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	41	42	[50]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	97	85	[48]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	31	25	[19]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	37	27	[25]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	15	15	[14]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	26	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

114

115

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	986,200	1,334,600	35%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$34,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	31%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	11%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	28%	23%

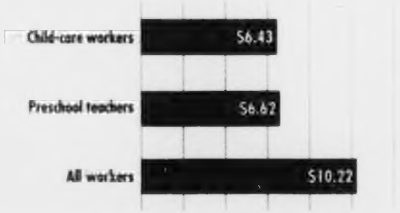
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	40%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	47%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	43%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

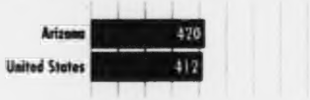
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	59%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	49%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	25%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

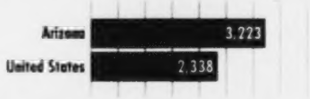


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

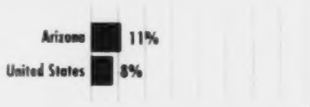


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

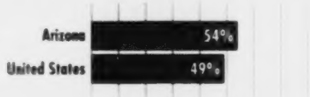


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

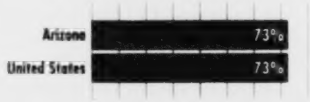
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Arizona

116

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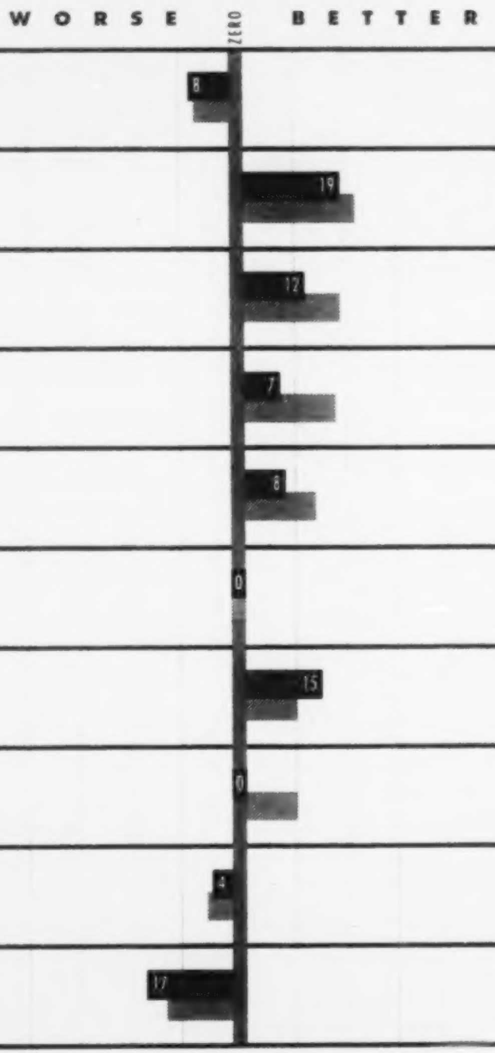
117

Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [41]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	6.4 7.0	6.9 7.5	[16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	8.8 9.2	7.1 7.2	[24]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	33 31	29 25	[35]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	75 71	70 58	[39]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	48 37	44 32	[46]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	15 10	15 10	[49]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	13 10	11 9	[40]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	30 30	30 27	[40]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	23 20	24 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	24 24	28 27	[34]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	623,700	660,200	6%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$32,700	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	30%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	10%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	31%	23%

Child Health and Education

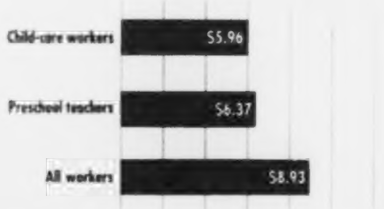
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	31%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	75%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	46%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

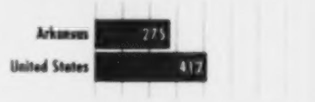
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	72%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	63%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	34%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

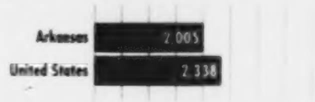


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

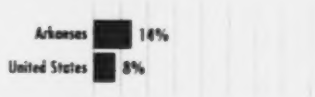


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

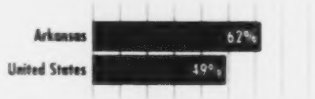


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

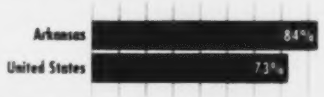
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



120

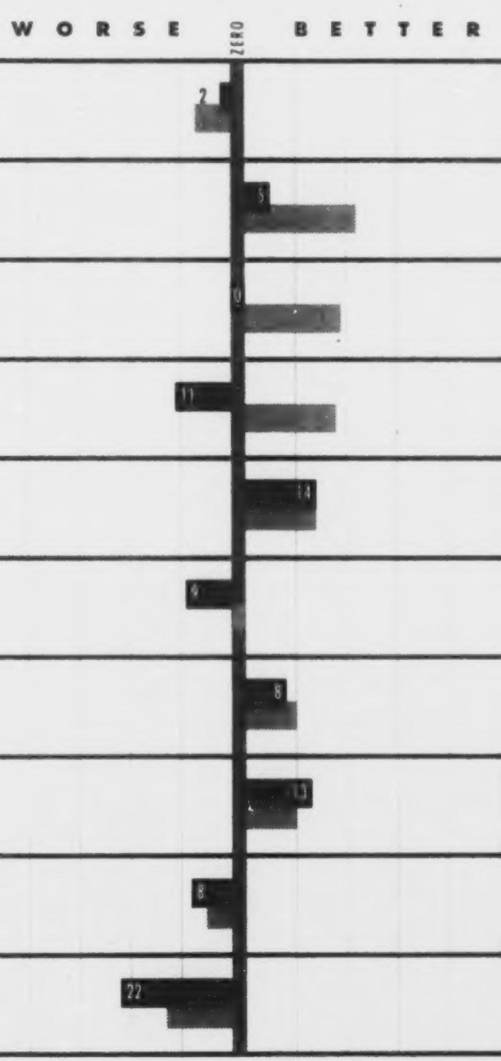
121

Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [48]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	8.2	8.4	[39]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.2	8.7	[43]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	38	38	[49]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	81	90	[49]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	50	43	[44]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	12	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	12	[46]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	31	27	[25]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	24	26	[44]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	23	28	[34]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	7,821,900	8,925,400	14%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$42,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	25%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	9%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	28%	23%

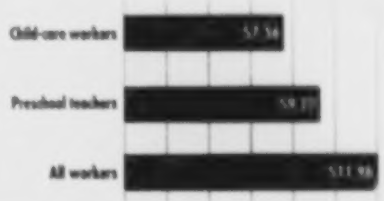
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	54%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

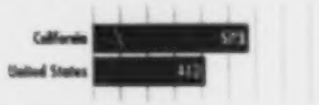
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	57%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	50%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

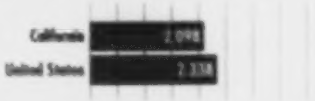


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

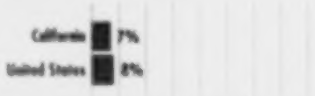


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

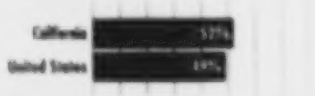


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

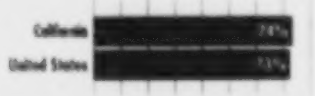
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



California

124

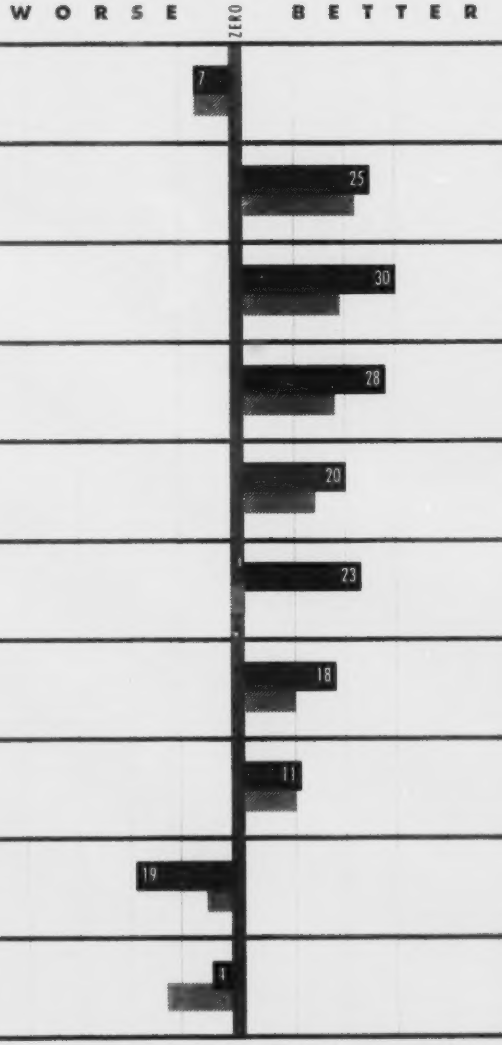
125

California

CA

National Composite Rank [26]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



■ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Trend Data / National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

Indicators*			1990	1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.8	6.2	[8]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.9	5.9	[8]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	30	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	72	52	[14]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	45	36	[36]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	10	[29]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	35	31	[42]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	21	25	[40]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	25	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Colorado

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	864,200	1,065,500	23%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$52,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	37%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	17%	23%

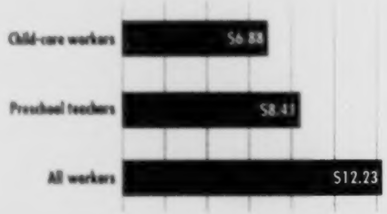
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	27%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

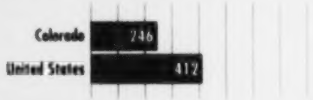
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	73%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	59%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

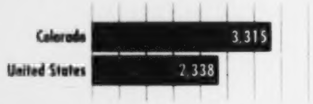


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

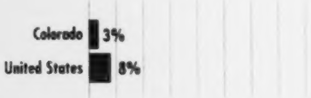


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

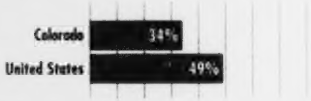


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

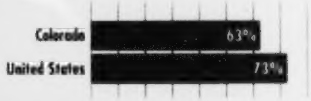
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



128

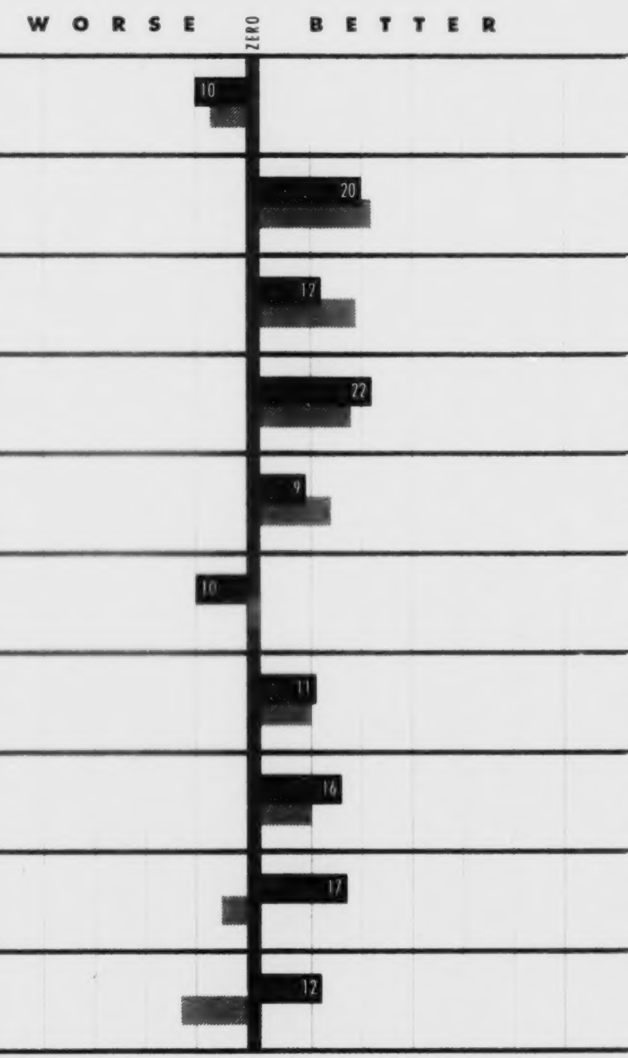
129

Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [20]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	8.0	8.8	[41]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.8	7.0	[22]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	26	23	[13]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	68	53	[16]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	33	30	[30]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	11	[34]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	25	21	[8]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	18	15	[14]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	26	23	[7]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

130

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131

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	753,800	828,300	10%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$59,500	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	7%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	14%	23%

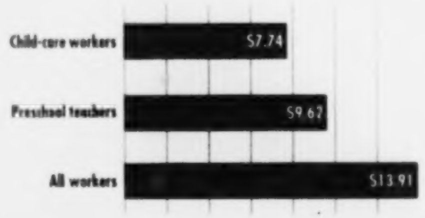
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	21%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	91%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	22%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

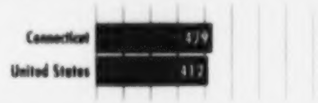
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	73%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	52%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	14%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

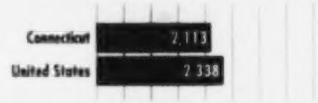


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

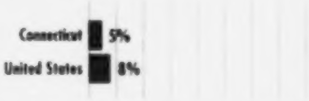


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

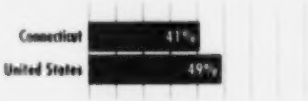


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

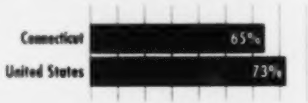
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



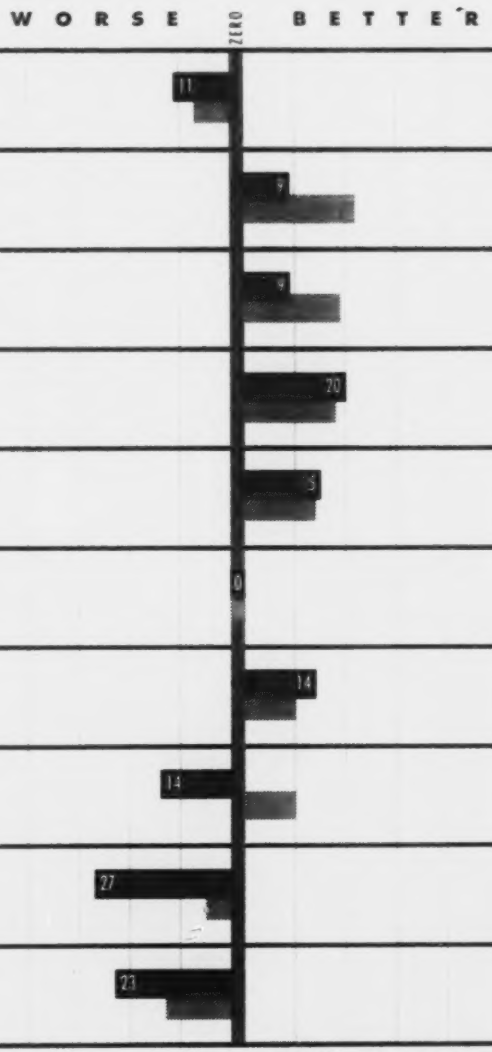
Connecticut

Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	6.6	7.3	[21]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.9	7.2	[26]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	22	20	[4]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	51	41	[8]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	26	22	[12]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	22	25	[17]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	11	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	22	27	[27]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	164,200	182,500	11%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$46,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	18%	23%

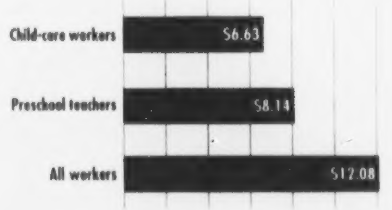
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	29%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	43%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	46%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

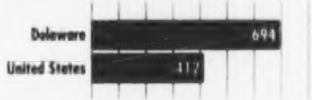
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	72%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	60%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	23%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

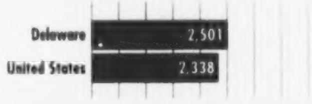


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

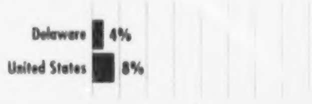


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

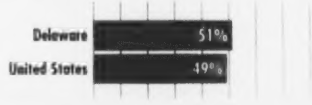


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

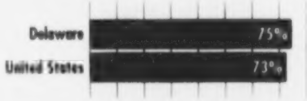
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

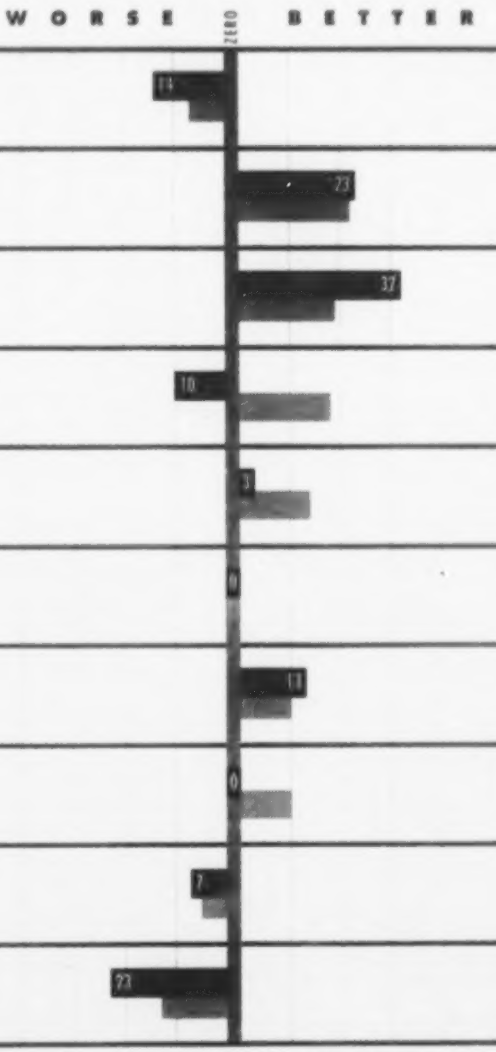


Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [34]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	7.6 7.0	8.7 7.5	[40]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	10.1 9.2	7.8 7.2	[35]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	37 31	25 25	[23]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	60 71	66 58	[30]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	38 37	37 32	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	10 10	10 10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	8 10	7 9	[14]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	26 30	26 27	[19]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	14 20	15 21	[14]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	26 24	32 27	[46]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Background Information

District of Columbia

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	118,600	95,300	-20%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$28,800	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	13%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	20%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	35%	23%

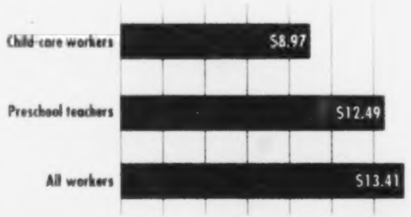
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	19%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	74%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	72%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	80%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

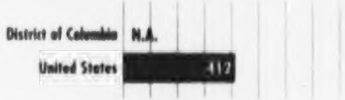
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	60%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1997	29%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

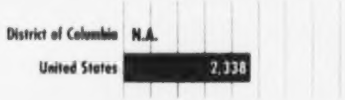


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

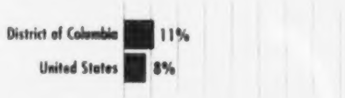


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

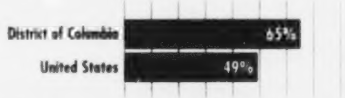


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

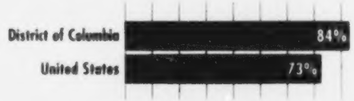
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

140

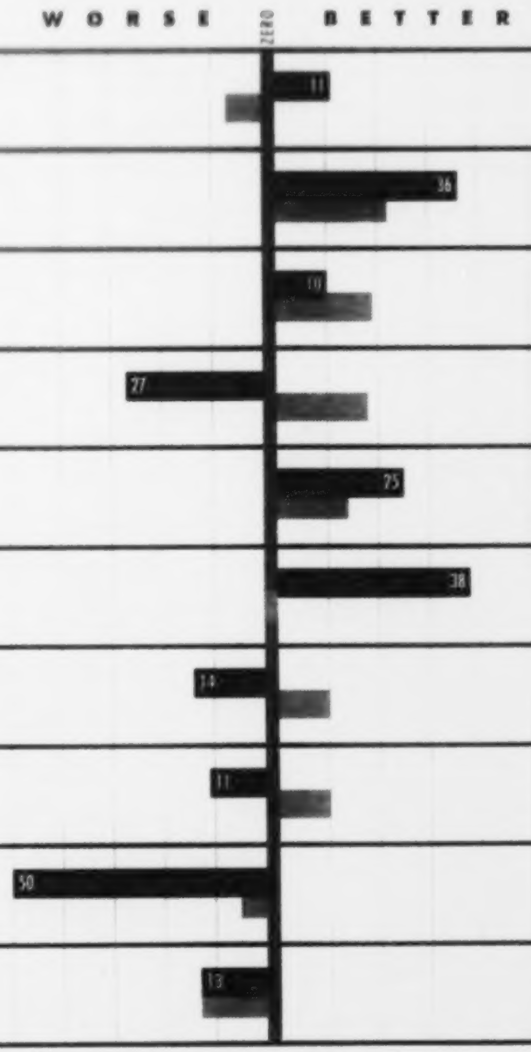
141

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [N.R.]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank *The District of Columbia was not ranked this year*
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	15.1	13.4	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	20.7	13.2	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	51	46	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	208	264	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	88	66	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	16	10	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	14	16	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	44	49	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	24	36	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	55	62	[N.R.]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

N.R.=Not Ranked

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,883,800	3,569,900	24%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$37,800	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	11%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	26%	23%

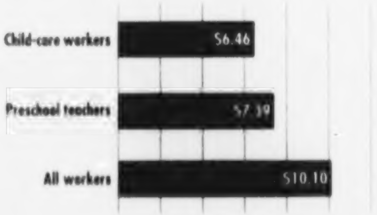
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	46%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	45%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

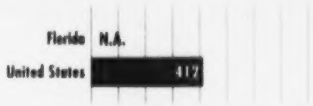
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	23%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

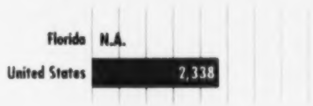


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

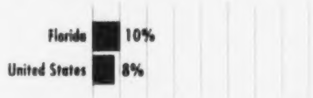


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

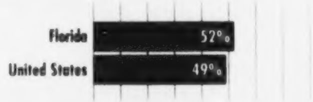


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

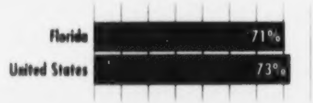
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



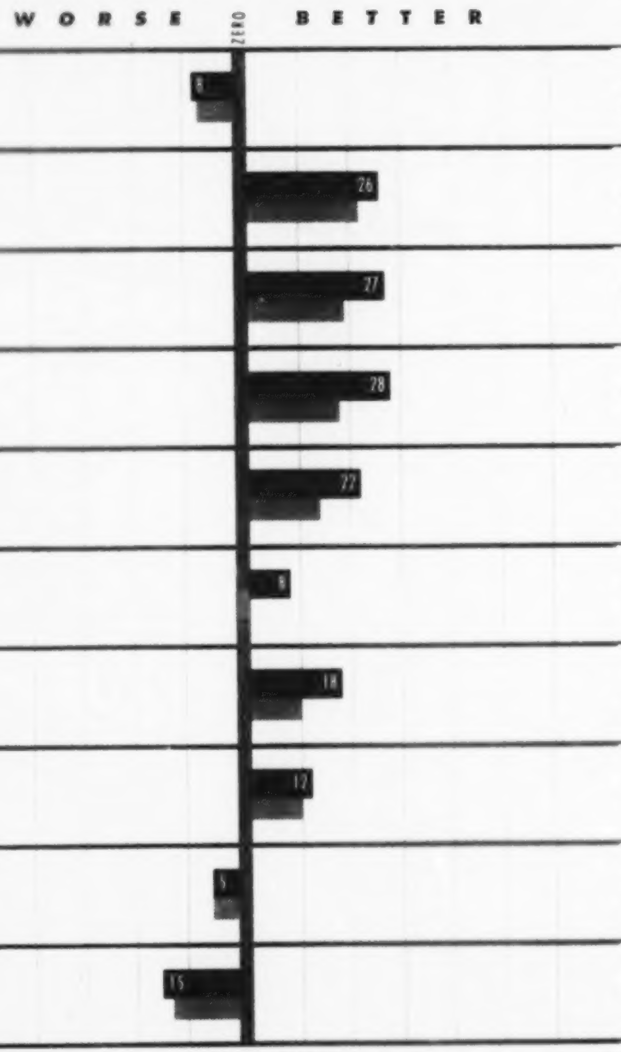
N.A.=Not Available

Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [36]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.4	8.0	[37]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.6	7.1	[24]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	37	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	76	55	[18]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	45	35	[34]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	12	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	33	29	[36]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	21	22	[36]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	27	31	[44]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

Background Information

Georgia

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,736,100	2,056,900	18%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$41,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	27%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	12%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	26%	23%

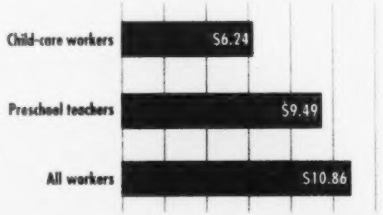
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	47%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

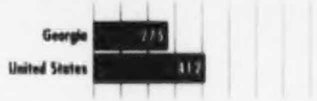
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	73%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	28%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

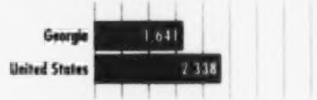


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

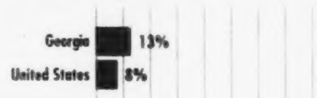


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

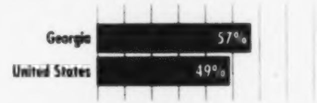


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

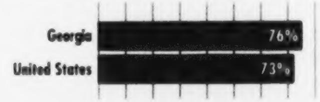
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



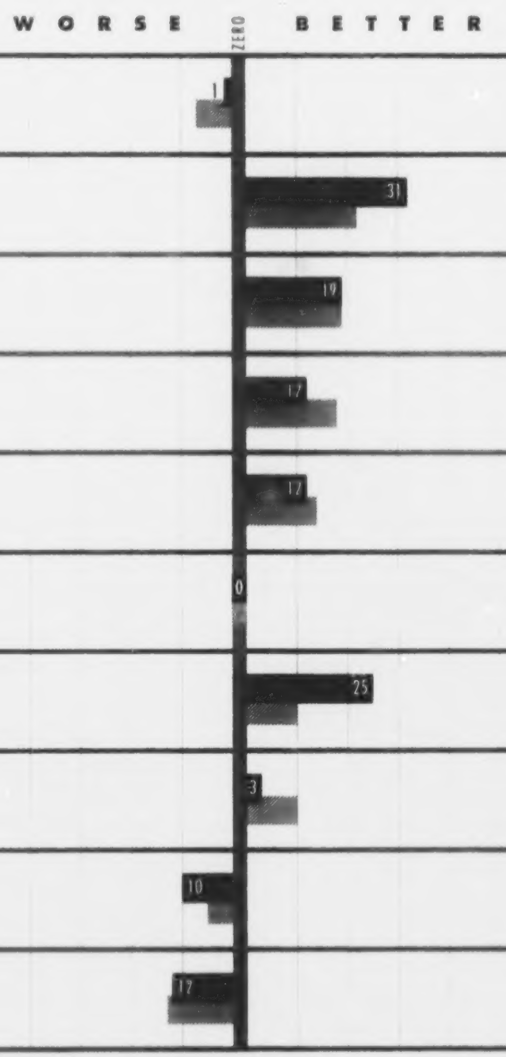
148

Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [42]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	8.7	8.8	[41]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	12.4	8.6	[41]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	36	29	[35]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	74	65	[28]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	50	44	[46]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	12	12	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	12	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	29	28	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	21	23	[37]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	26	29	[38]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

150

151

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	281,800	289,300	3%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$44,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	5%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	20%	23%

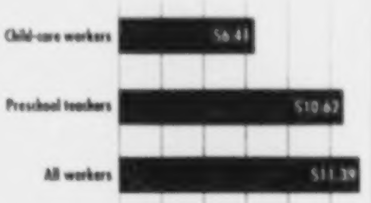
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	11%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	82%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	55%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	47%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

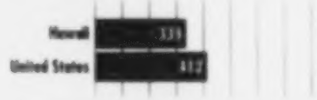
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	71%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	23%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

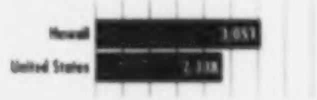


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

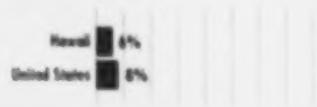


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

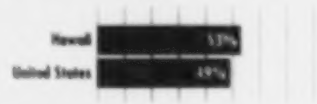


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

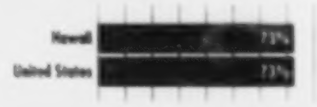
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



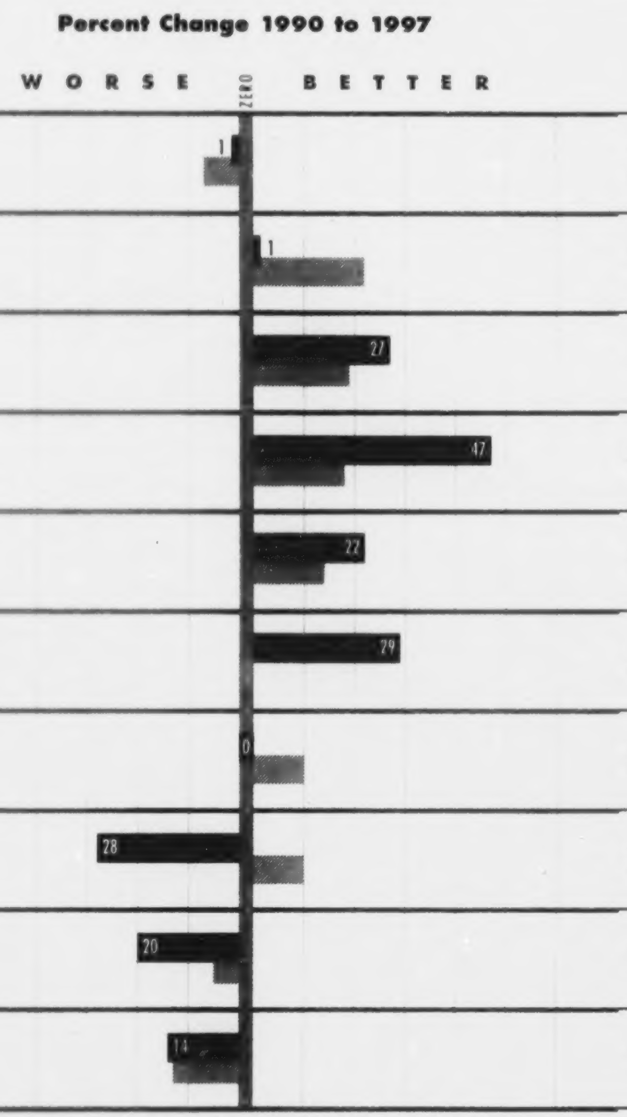
Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [13]


Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.1	7.2	[20]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	6.7	6.6	[18]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	26	19	[3]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	51	27	[2]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	32	25	[19]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	10	[35]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	25	32	[45]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	15	18	[27]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	24	[10]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	309,400	350,500	13%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$40,700	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	21%	23%

Child Health and Education

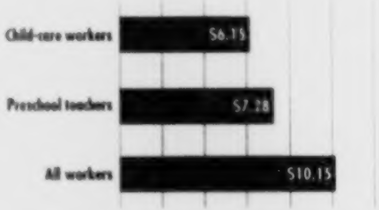
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	76%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

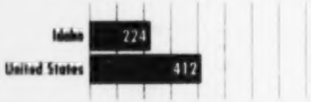
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	65%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	27%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

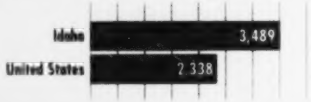


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

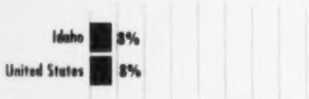


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

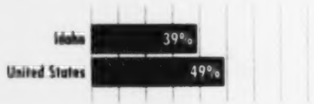


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

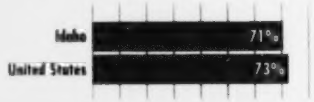
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



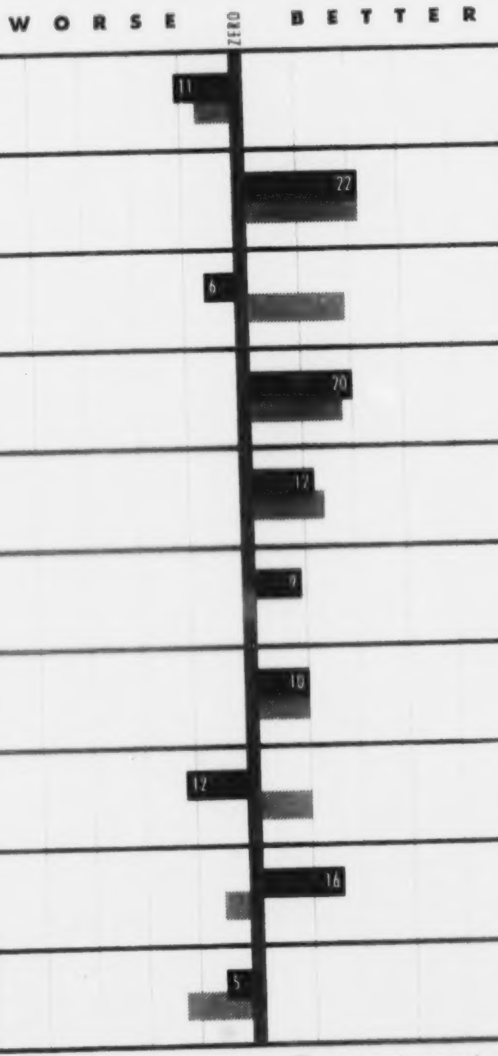
N.A.=Not Available

ID

Idaho

National Composite Rank [24]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.7	6.3	[10]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.7	6.8	[20]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	35	37	[48]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	85	68	[35]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	26	23	[15]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	10	[29]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	25	28	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	19	16	[20]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	19	20	[2]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

158

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159

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,961,500	3,181,300	7%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$48,800	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	30%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	20%	23%

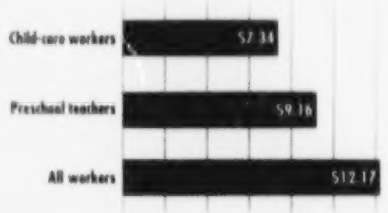
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	21%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

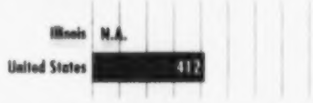
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	68%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	54%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

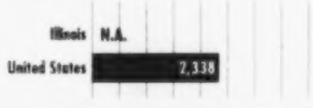


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

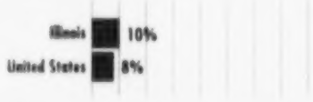


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

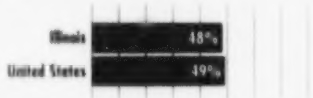


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

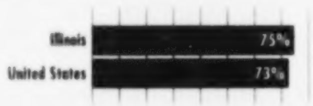
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



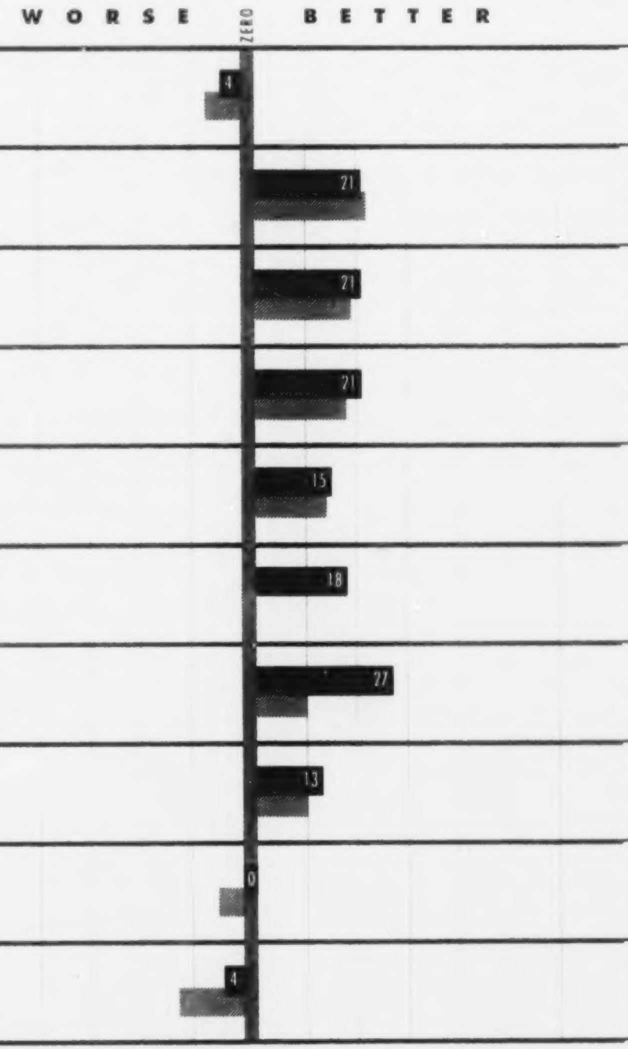
N.A.=Not Available

Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [30]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*		Percent Change 1990 to 1997	Trend Data	1990	1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	4 (worse)	STATE	7.6	7.9	[35]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	21	STATE	10.7	8.4	[40]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	21	STATE	29	23	[13]
			NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	21	STATE	73	58	[21]
			NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	15	STATE	40	34	[33]
			NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	18	STATE	11	9	[25]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	27	STATE	11	8	[18]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	13	STATE	30	26	[19]
			NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	0	STATE	18	18	[27]
			NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	4 (worse)	STATE	26	27	[27]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,460,700	1,529,000	5%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$46,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	46%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	3%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	17%	23%

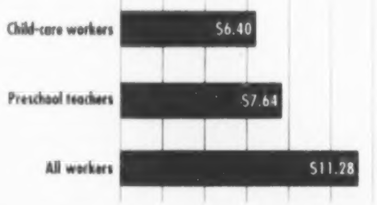
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	28%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

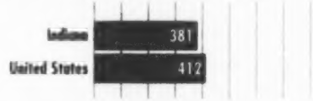
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	78%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	62%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

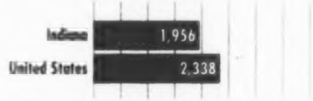


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

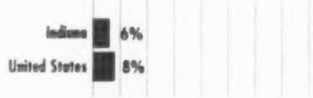


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

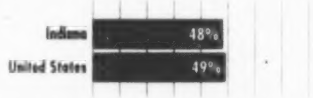


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

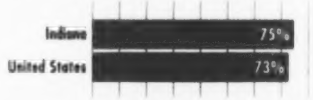
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

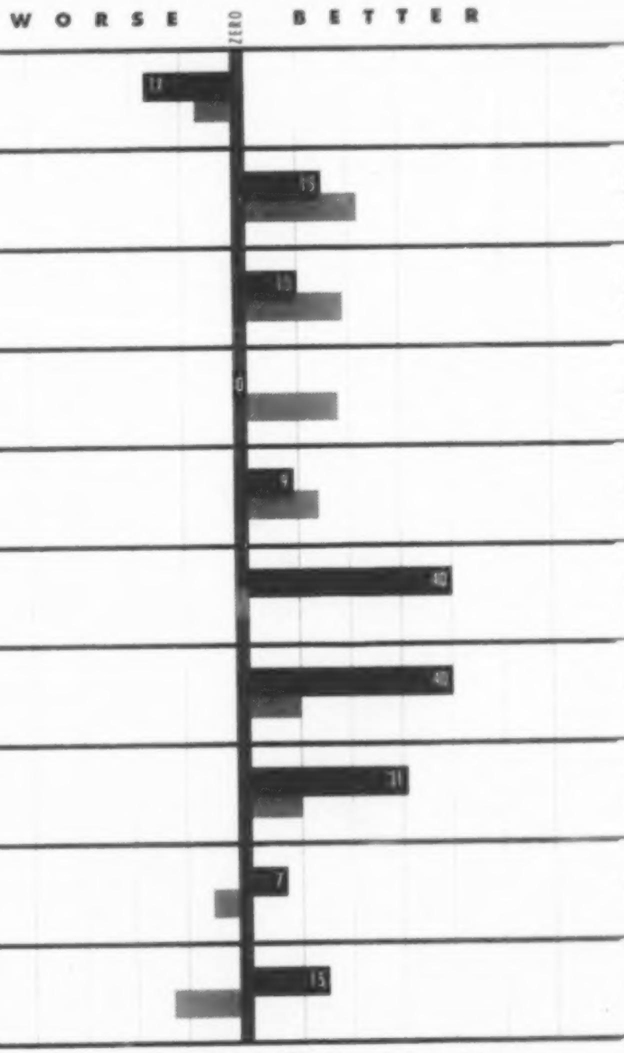
Indiana

164

Indiana

National Composite Rank [16]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (*National Rank is based on 1997 figures*)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	6.6	7.7	[27]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.6	8.2	[38]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	30	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	62	62	[26]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	35	32	[32]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	6	[3]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	29	20	[7]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	15	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	26	22	[4]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	720,500	719,700	0%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$42,700	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	47%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	4%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	16%	23%

Child Health and Education

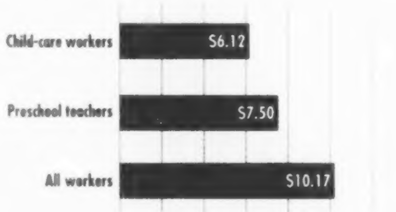
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	17%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	30%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	26%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

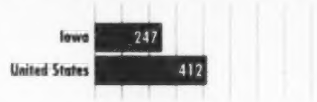
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	77%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	65%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	26%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

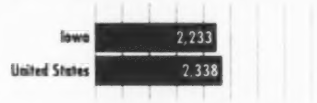


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

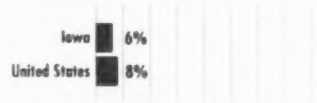


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

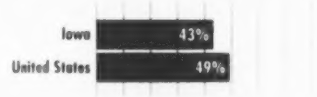


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

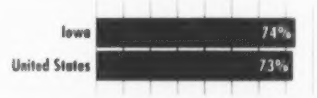
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

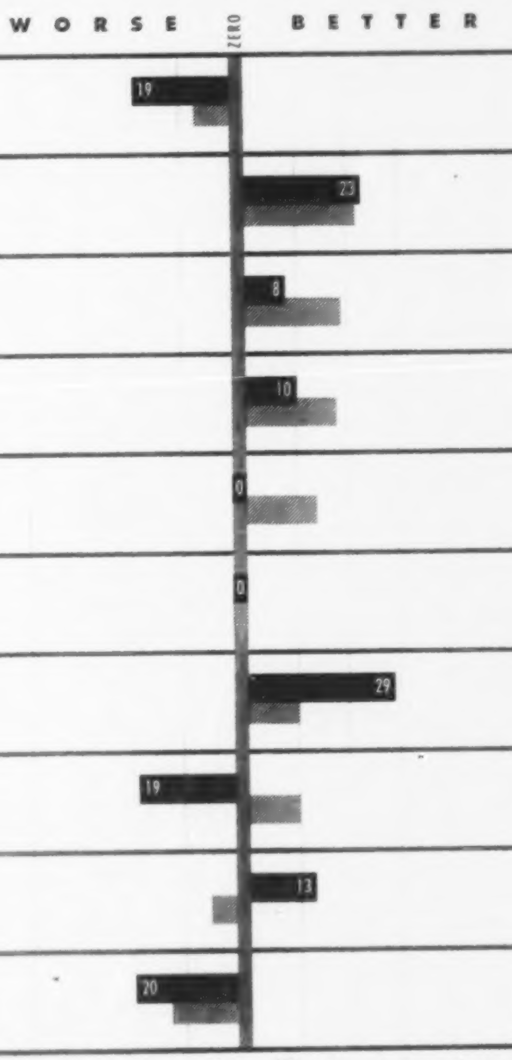


Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [5]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1997	National Rank *National Rank is based on 1997 figures*
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.4	6.4	[13]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.1	6.2	[12]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	26	24	[19]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	58	52	[14]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	20	20	[7]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	6	6	[3]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	5	[4]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	16	19	[2]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	15	13	[6]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	20	24	[10]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

170

171

Background Information

Kansas

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	663,300	698,600	5%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$45,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	44%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	5%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	18%	23%

Child Health and Education

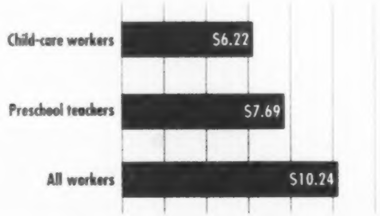
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	16%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	84%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	29%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

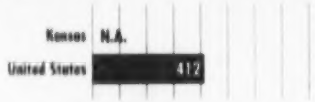
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	75%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	62%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	24%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

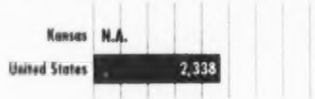


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

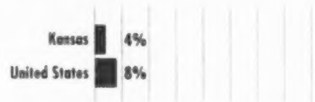


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

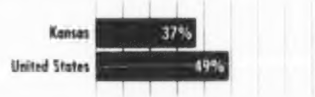


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

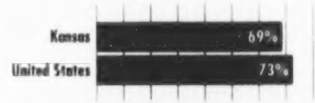
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



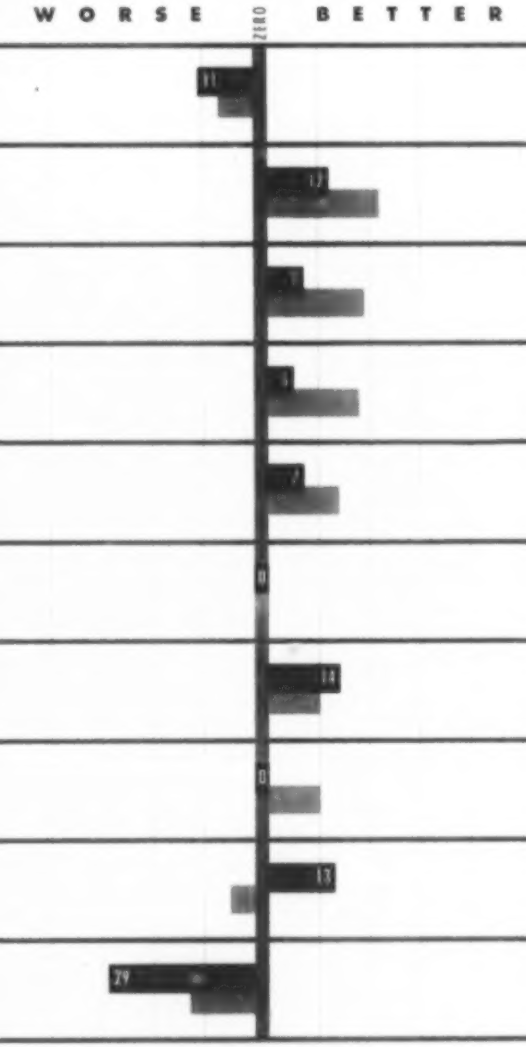
N.A.=Not Available.

Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [15]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	6.2	6.9	[16]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.4	7.4	[28]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	29	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	73	69	[37]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	30	28	[25]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	6	6	[3]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	19	19	[2]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	16	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	27	[27]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	957,400	965,500	1%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$38,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	27%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	9%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	29%	23%

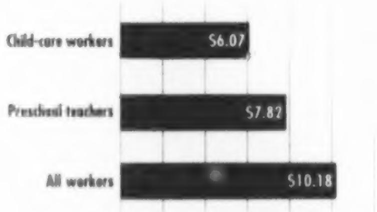
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	25%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	40%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

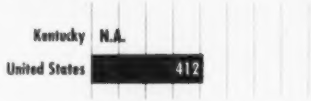
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	51%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	20%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

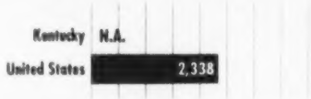


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

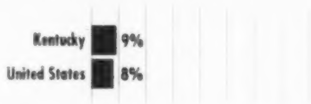


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

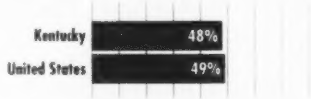


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

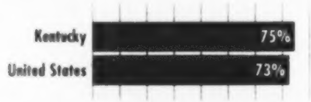
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



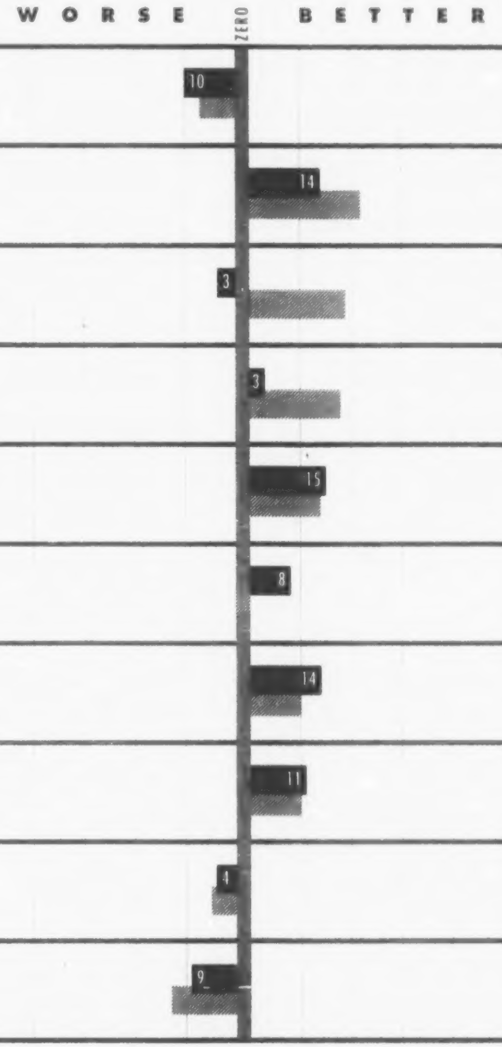
N.A.=Not Available

176

Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [40]



Indicators*		Percent Change 1990 to 1997		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	10	STATE NATIONAL	7.1 7.0	7.8 7.5	[32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	14	STATE NATIONAL	8.5 9.2	7.3 7.2	[27]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	3	STATE NATIONAL	29 31	30 25	[39]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	3	STATE NATIONAL	75 71	73 58	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	15	STATE NATIONAL	41 37	35 32	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	8	STATE NATIONAL	12 10	11 10	[34]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	14	STATE NATIONAL	14 10	12 9	[46]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	11	STATE NATIONAL	35 30	31 27	[42]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	4	STATE NATIONAL	25 20	26 21	[44]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	9	STATE NATIONAL	23 24	25 27	[13]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,233,300	1,190,000	–4%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$35,100	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	21%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	14%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	34%	23%

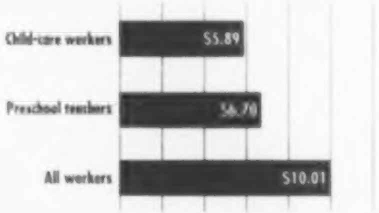
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	80%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	56%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

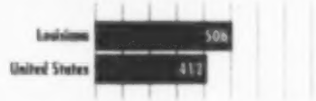
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	60%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	57%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	25%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

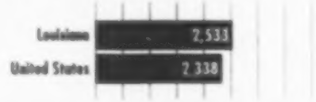


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

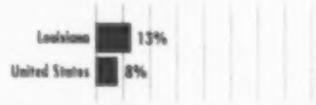


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

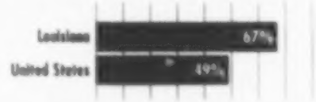


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

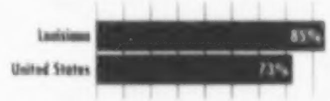
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



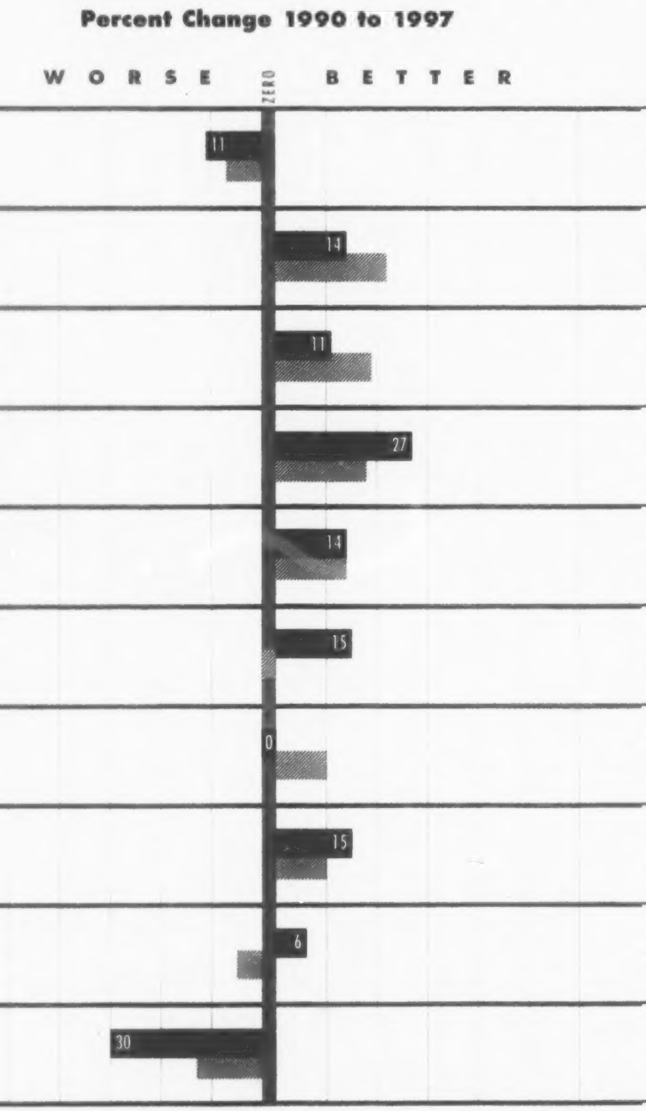
Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [50]



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	9.2	10.2	[50]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	11.1	9.5	[46]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	38	34	[45]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	115	84	[47]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	49	42	[42]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	11	[34]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	13	[48]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	41	35	[49]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	32	30	[48]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	27	35	[50]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

132

183

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	310,200	290,400	-6%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$40,600	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	54%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	21%	23%

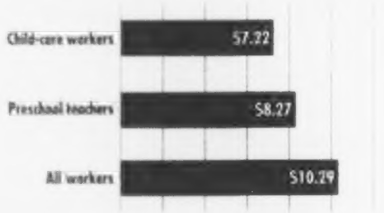
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	22%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	89%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

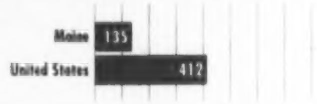
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	79%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	49%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	20%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

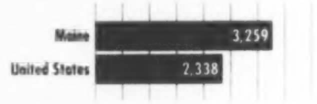


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

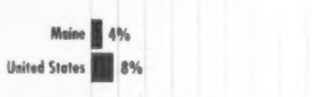


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

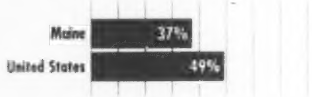


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

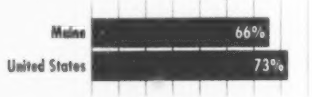
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



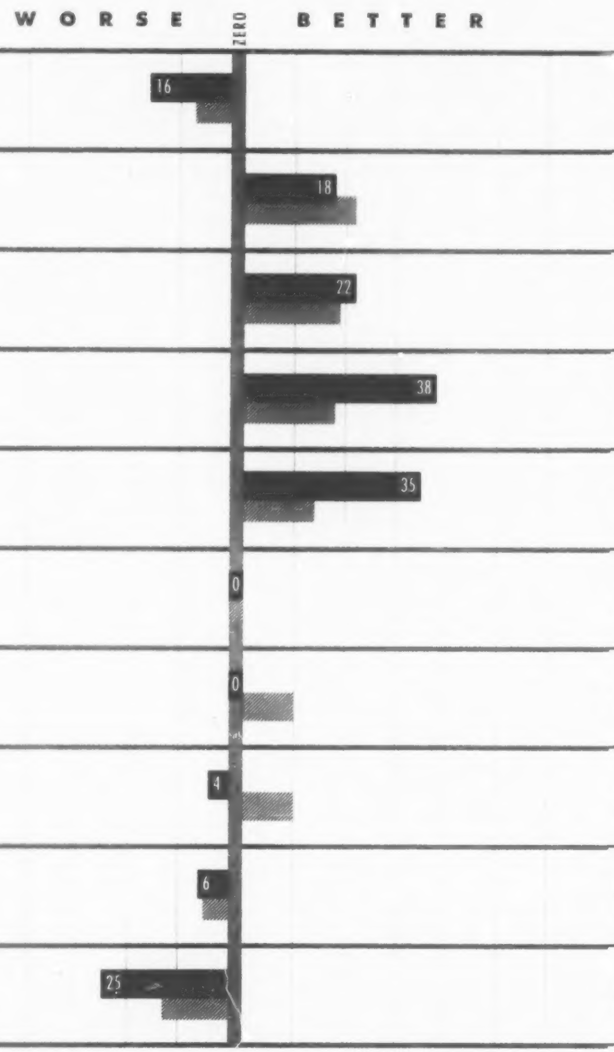
Maine

Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [10]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.1	5.9	[5]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	6.2	5.1	[2]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	27	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	60	37	[6]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	23	15	[4]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	7	[9]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	28	29	[36]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	16	17	[21]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	20	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,167,700	1,309,400	12%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$58,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	48%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	7%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	15%	23%

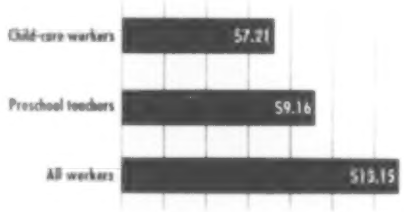
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	41%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

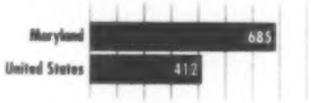
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	69%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	59%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	11%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

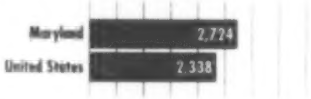


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

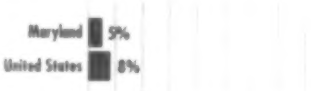


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

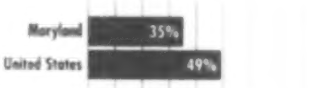


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

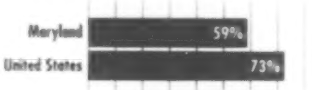
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Maryland

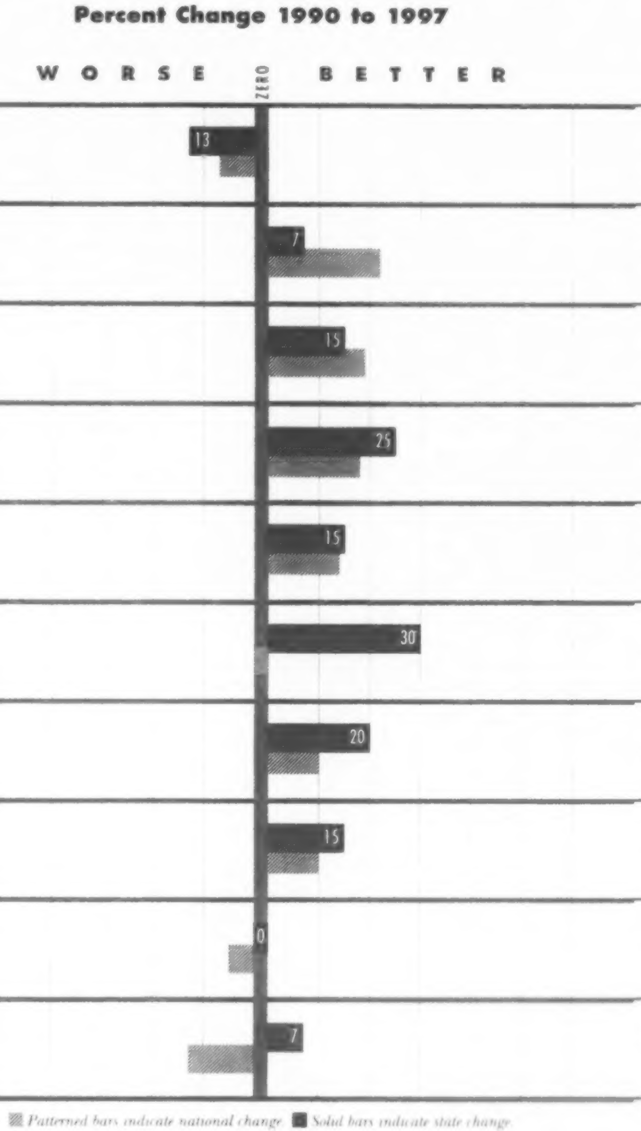
188

139

Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [22]



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.8	8.8	[41]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.5	8.8	[44]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	27	23	[13]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	77	58	[21]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	33	28	[25]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	7	[9]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	26	22	[11]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	14	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	28	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,361,000	1,468,600	8%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$50,600	$45,600
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	40%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	15%	23%

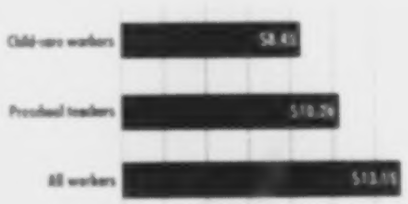
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	14%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	87%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	29%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

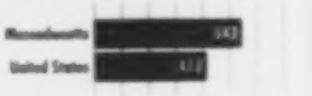
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	69%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	50%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	14%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

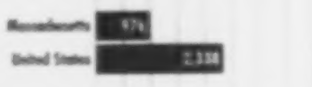


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

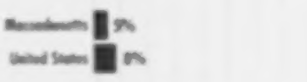


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

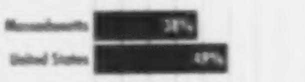


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

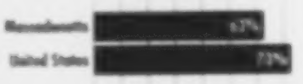
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Massachusetts

192

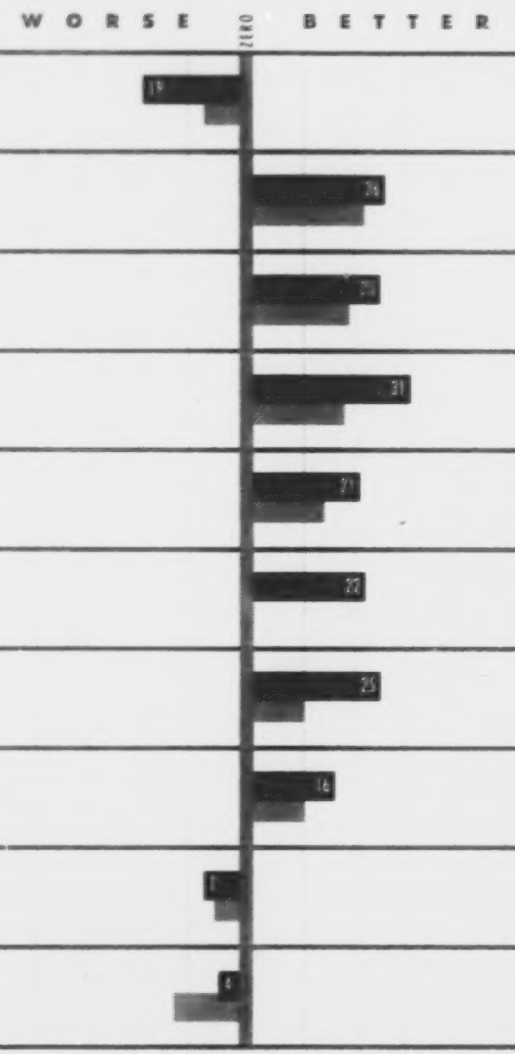
193

Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [7]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.9	7.0	[18]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.0	5.2	[3]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	20	15	[1]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	48	33	[4]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	24	19	[6]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	7	[9]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	32	27	[25]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	14	15	[14]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	26	27	[27]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,467,800	2,561,100	4%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$48,700	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	21%	23%

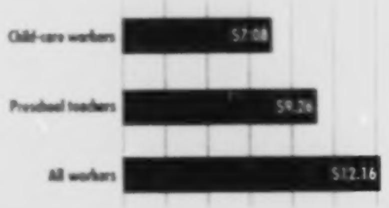
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	16%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	32%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

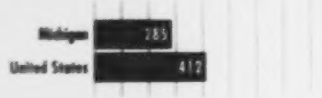
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	67%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	53%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

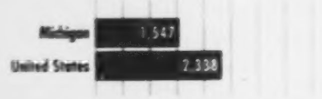


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

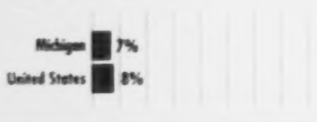


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

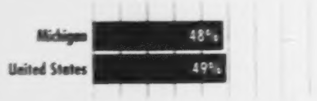


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

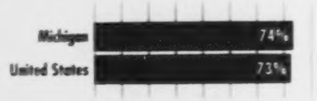
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



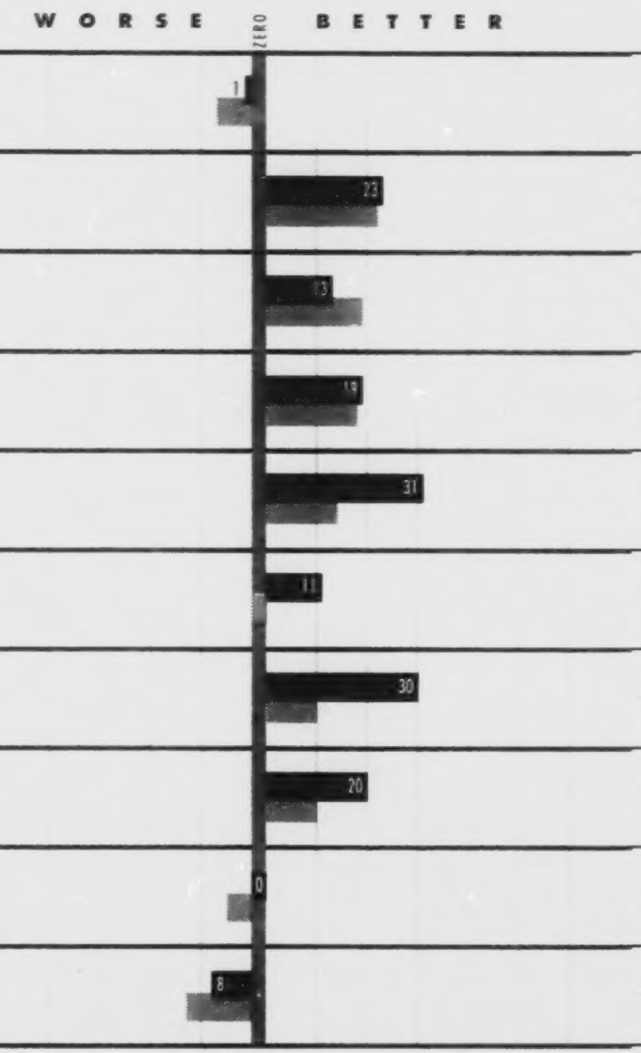
196

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [29]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.6	7.7	[27]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	10.7	8.2	[38]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	30	26	[25]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	73	59	[23]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	36	25	[19]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	7	[14]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	35	28	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	19	19	[30]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	26	28	[34]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,170,000	1,271,900	9%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$55,800	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	5%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	13%	23%

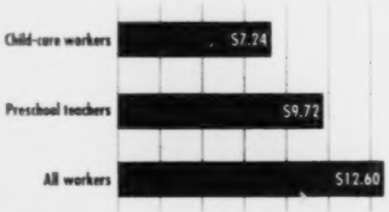
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	15%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	31%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	24%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

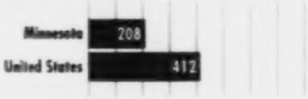
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	72%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	53%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	15%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

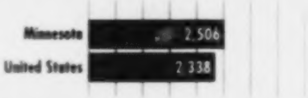


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

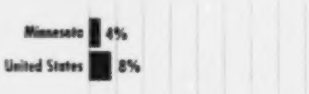


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

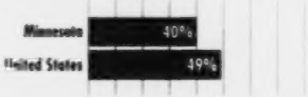


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

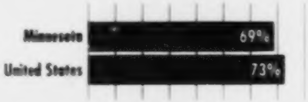
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

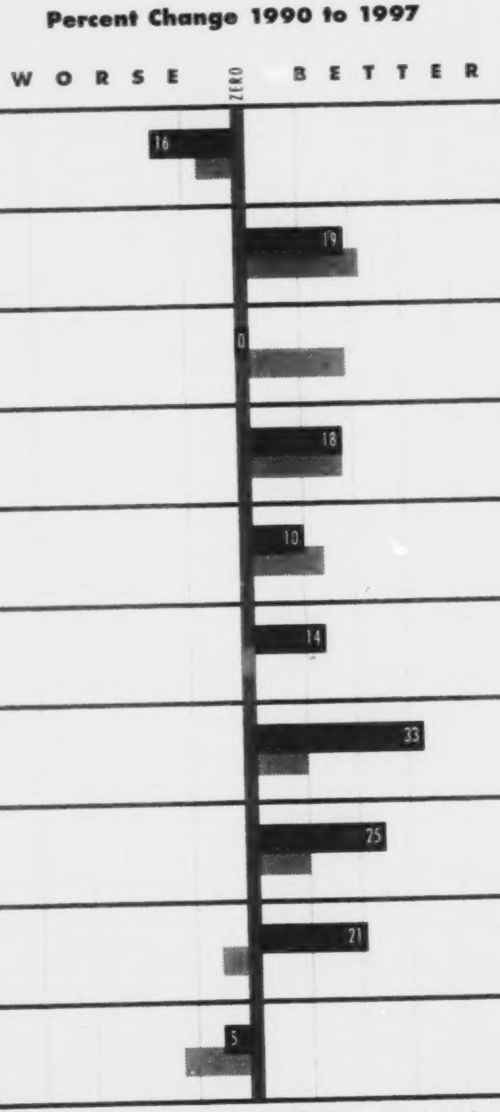


Minnesota

Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [1]



Indicators*			Trend Data		National Rank
			1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.1	5.9	[5]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.3	5.9	[8]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	21	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	56	46	[11]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	20	18	[5]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	6	[3]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	6	4	[1]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	28	21	[8]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	14	11	[2]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	22	[4]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Mississippi

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	750,300	752,900	0%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$31,800	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	29%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	12%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	35%	23%

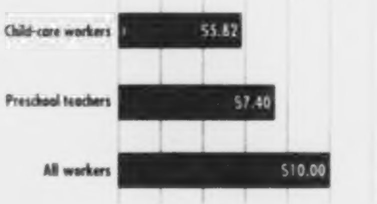
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	84%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	52%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	58%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

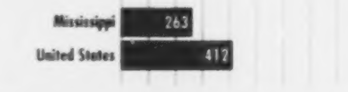
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	74%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	69%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	35%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

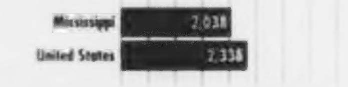


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

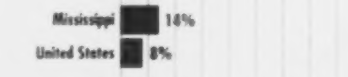


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

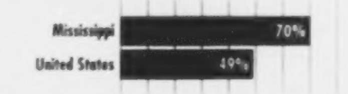


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

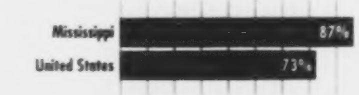
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

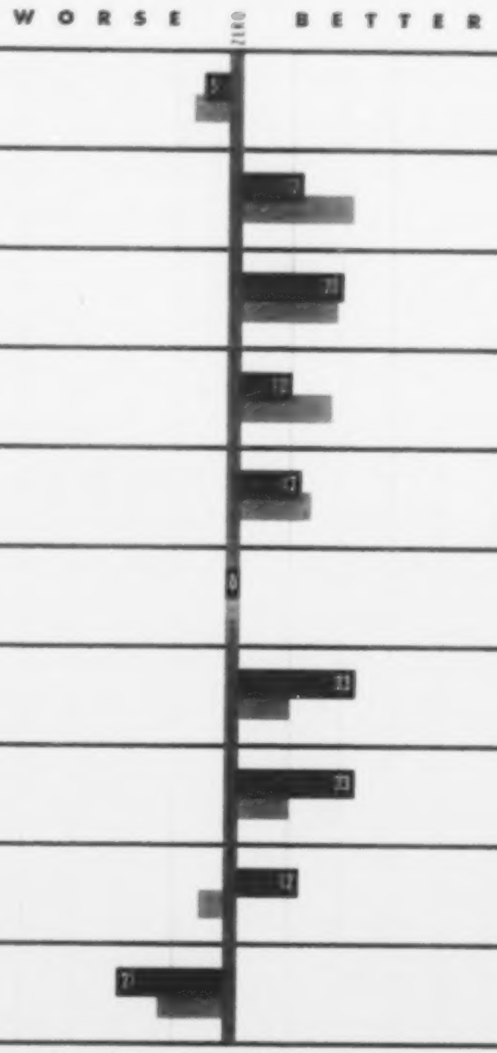


Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [49]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	9.6	10.1	[49]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	12.1	10.6	[50]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	45	36	[46]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	100	90	[49]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	57	50	[50]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	10	[29]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	10	[35]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	39	30	[40]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	34	30	[48]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	28	34	[49]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

206

207

Background Information

Missouri

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,319,100	1,399,500	6%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$44,400	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	7%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	23%	23%

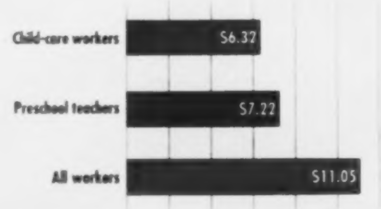
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	19%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	86%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	34%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

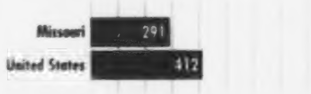
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	76%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	66%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	24%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

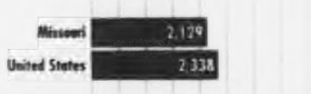


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

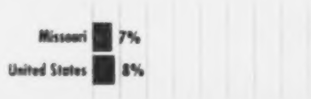


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

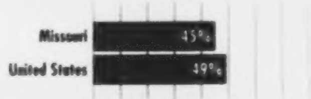


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

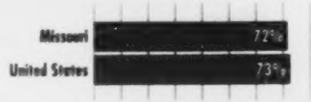
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

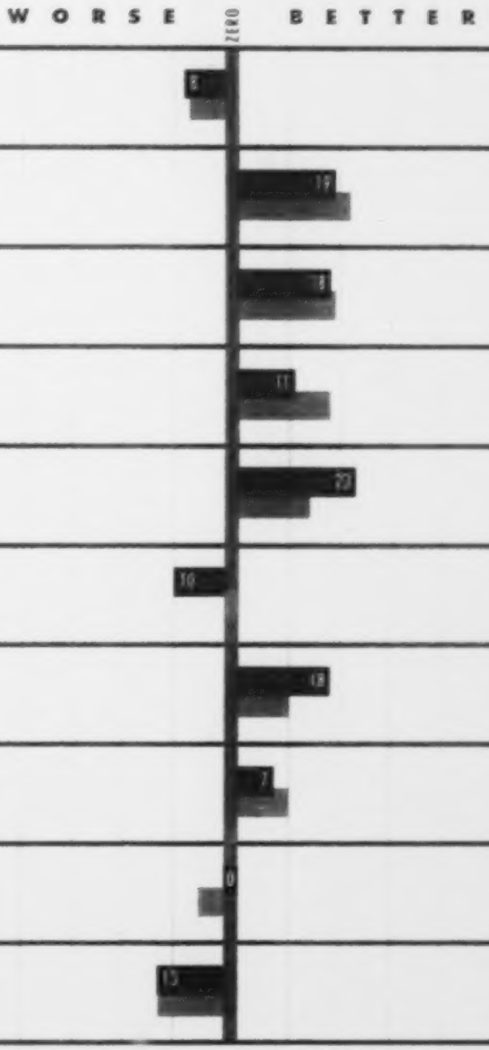


Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [32]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.1	7.7	[27]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.4	7.6	[32]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	33	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	82	73	[40]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	39	30	[30]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	11	[34]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	28	26	[19]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	19	19	[30]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	23	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures.

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Montana

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	222,800	223,800	0%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$36,500	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	42%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	10%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	28%	23%

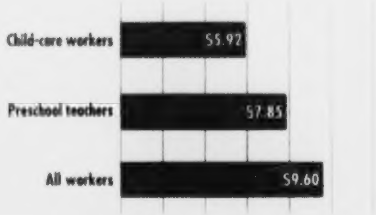
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	27%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	29%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

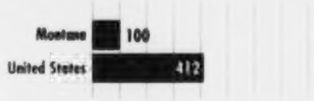
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	75%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	60%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	32%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

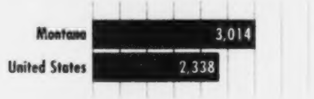


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

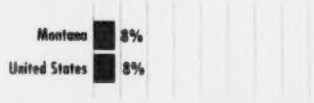


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

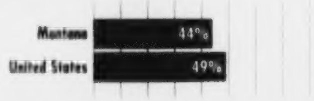


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

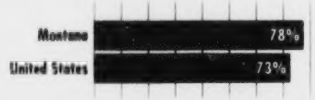
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



212

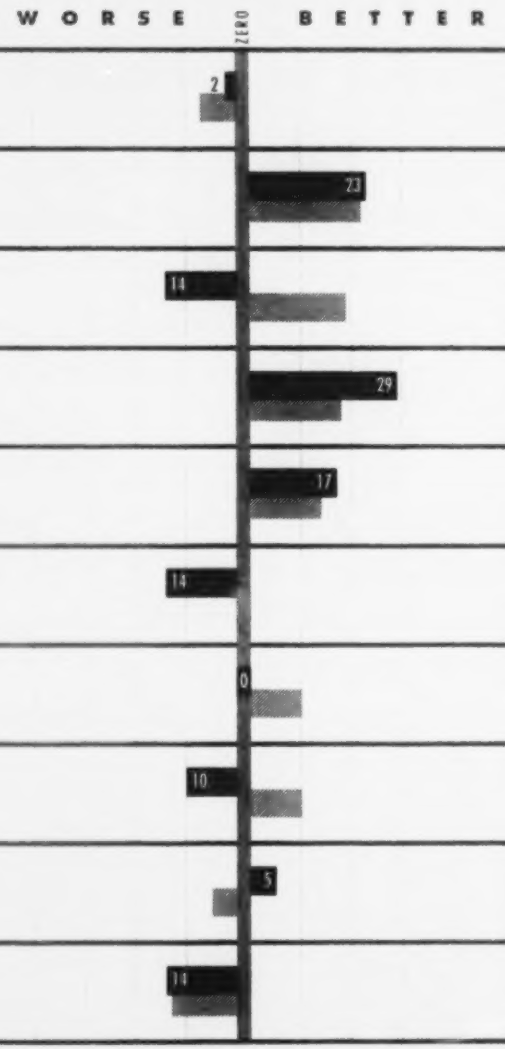
213

Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [28]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1990	1997	**National Rank** (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	6.2	6.3	[10]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.0	6.9	[21]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	28	32	[43]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	97	69	[37]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	24	20	[7]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	29	32	[45]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	22	21	[34]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	22	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	430,100	443,800	3%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$44,600	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	41%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	5%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	17%	23%

Child Health and Education

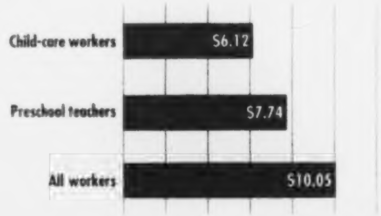
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	10%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	30%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

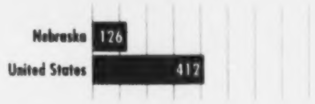
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	78%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	26%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

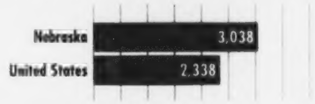


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

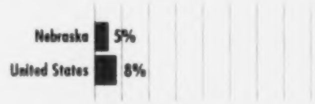


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

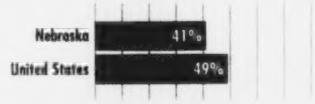


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

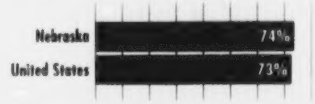
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



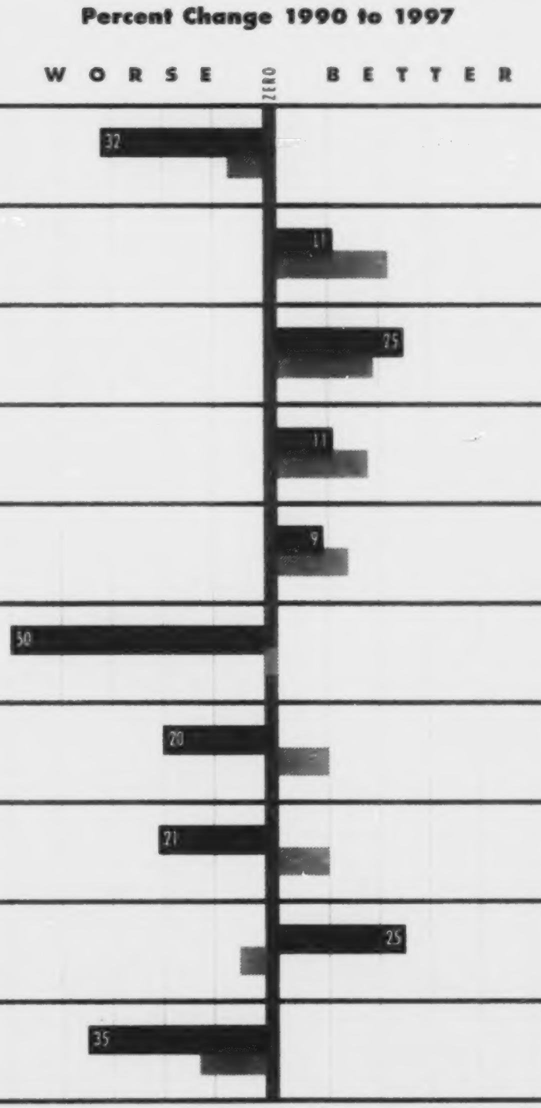
N.A.=Not Available.

Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [11]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.3	7.0	[18]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.3	7.4	[28]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	32	24	[19]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	75	67	[34]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	23	21	[9]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	6	9	[25]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	5	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	14	17	[1]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	16	12	[3]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	17	23	[7]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	298,600	491,500	69%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$43,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	35%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	17%	25%

Child Health and Education

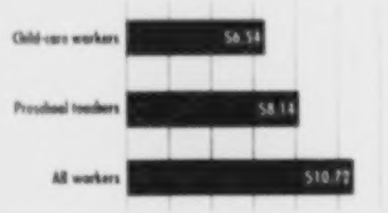
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	35%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	47%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	45%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

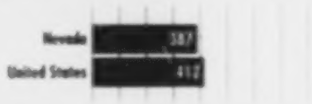
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	71%	60%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	69%	59%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	20%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

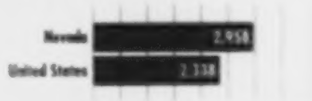


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

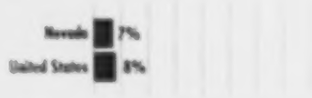


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

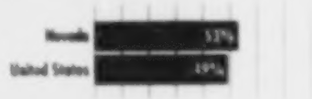


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

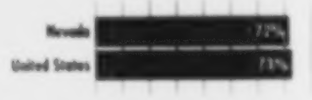
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Nevada

220

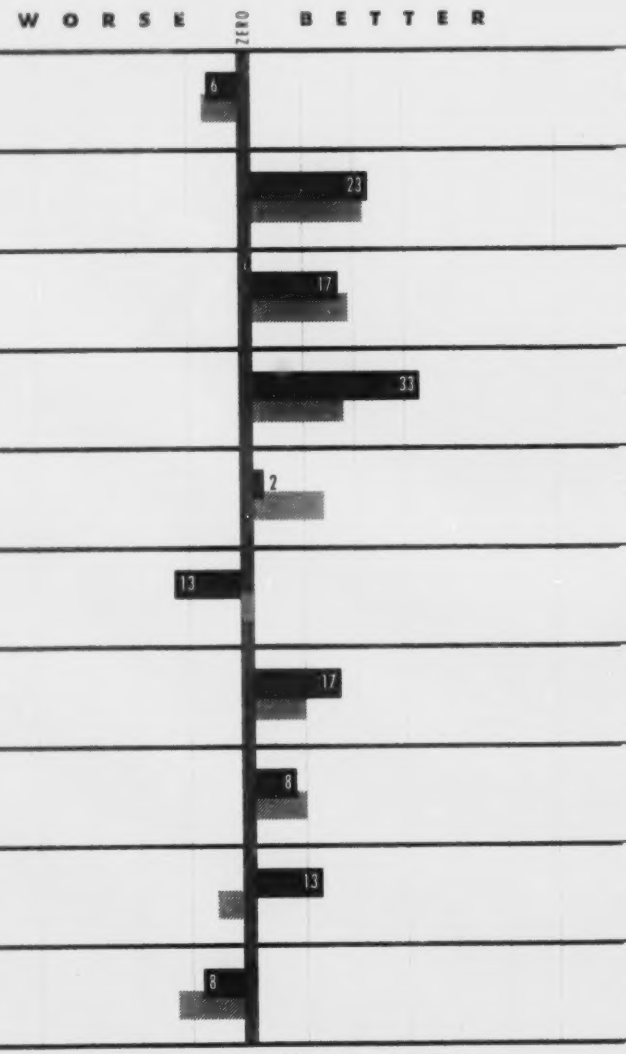
221

Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [35]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.2	7.6	[25]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.4	6.5	[16]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	36	30	[39]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	98	66	[30]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	43	42	[42]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	15	17	[50]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	12	10	[35]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	26	24	[13]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	16	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	25	27	[27]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	279,800	304,400	9%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$49,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	48%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	7%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	10%	23%

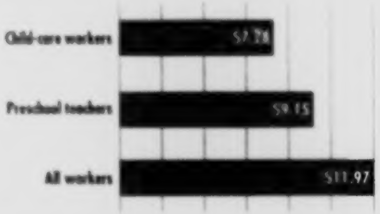
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	17%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	85%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	25%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

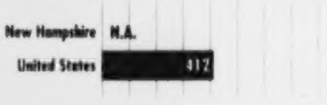
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	78%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	52%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

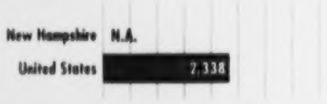


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

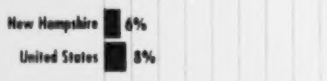


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

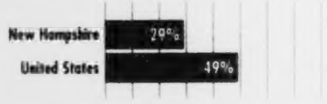


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

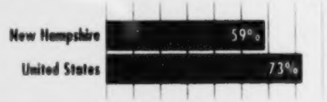
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



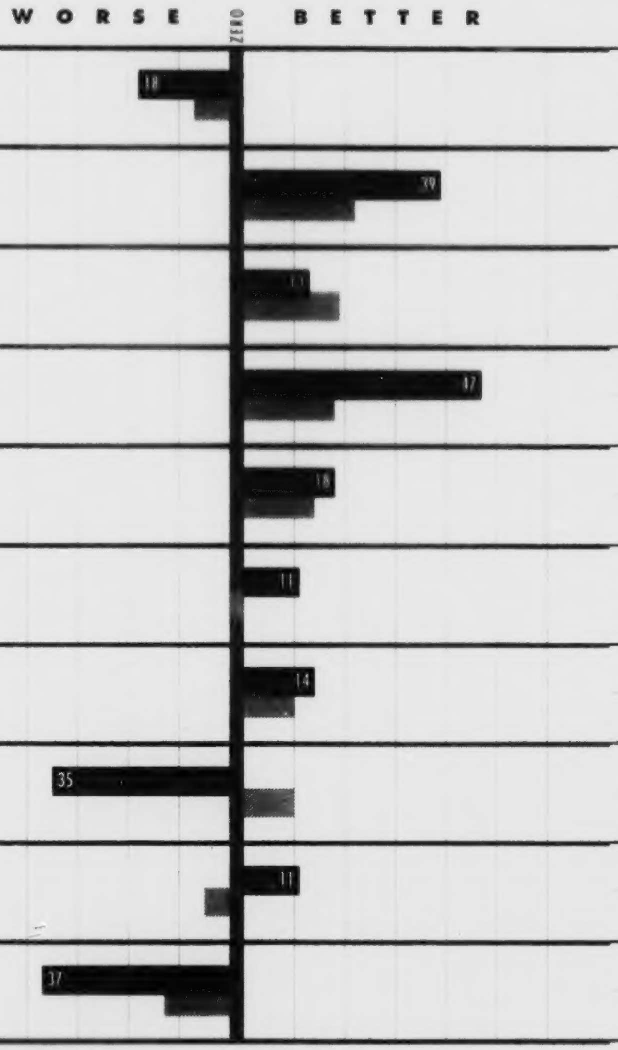
N.A.=Not Available

New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [2]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	4.9	5.8	[4]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.1	4.3	[1]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	23	20	[4]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	51	27	[2]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	17	14	[2]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	20	27	[25]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	9	8	[1]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	19	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

Background Information

New Jersey

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,816,900	2,003,200	10%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$57,400	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	32%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	7%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	14%	23%

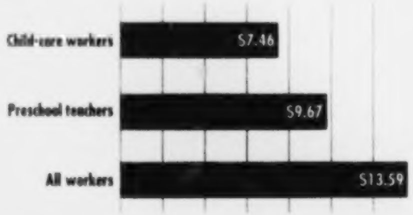
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	26%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	85%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	32%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

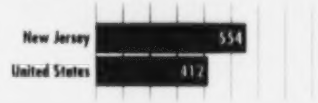
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	62%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	51%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	13%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

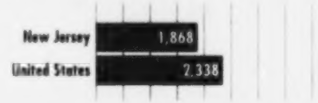


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

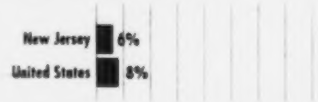


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

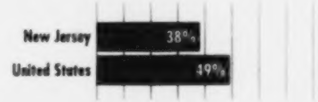


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

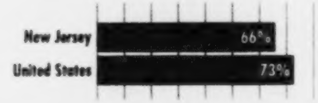
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



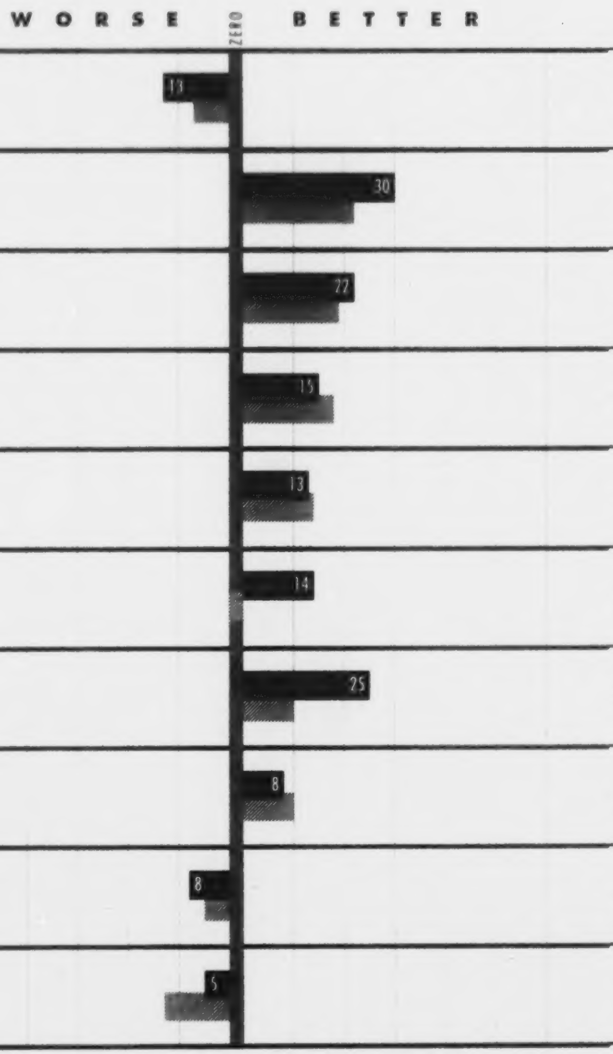
N.A.=Not Available.

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [9]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.0	7.9	[35]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.0	6.3	[14]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	27	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	41	35	[5]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	24	21	[9]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	6	[3]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	26	24	[13]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	13	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	22	[4]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	449,000	495,600	10%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$31,500	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	29%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	15%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	35%	23%

Child Health and Education

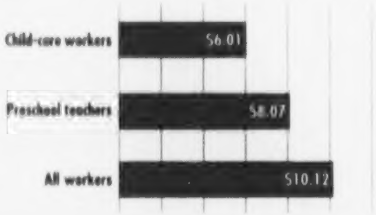
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	25%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	73%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	48%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	49%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

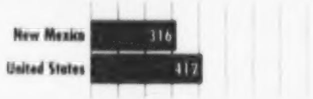
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	56%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	46%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	24%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

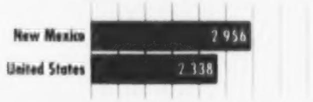


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

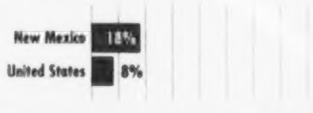


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

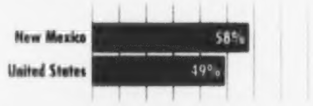


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

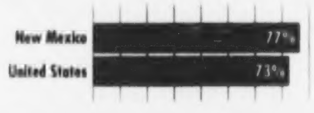
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

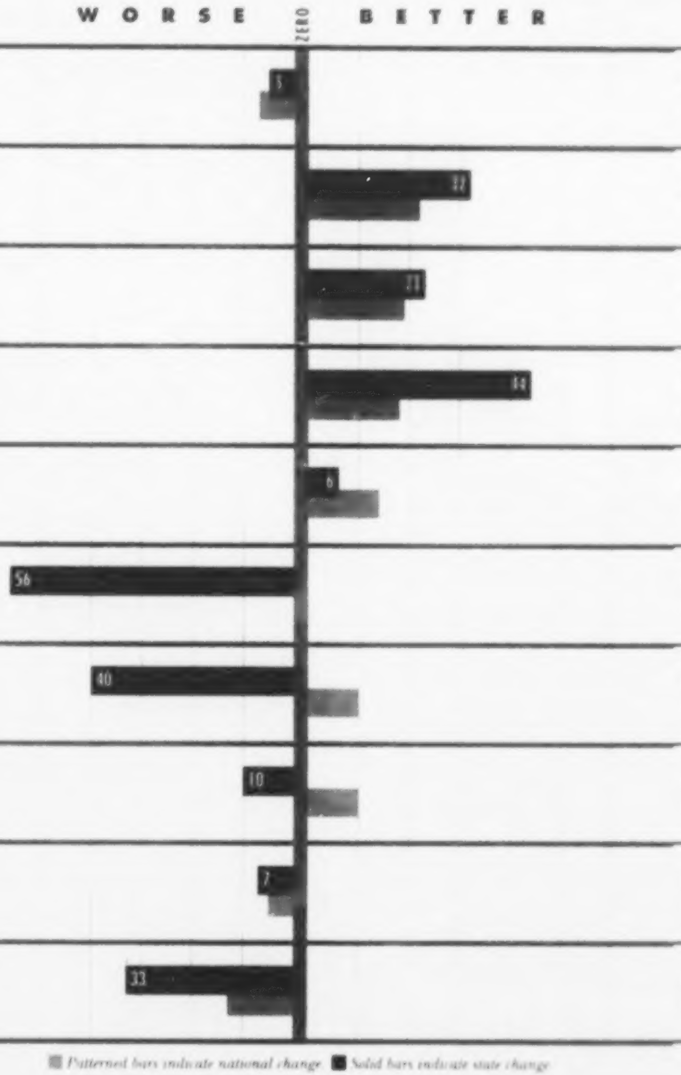


New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [46]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.4	7.8	[32]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.0	6.1	[10]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	35	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	121	68	[35]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	47	44	[46]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	14	[48]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	14	[50]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	30	33	[47]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	27	29	[47]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	24	32	[46]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

234

235

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,291,700	4,440,900	3%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$40,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	25%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	12%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	26%	23%

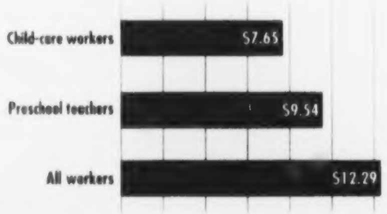
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	22%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	86%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	36%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

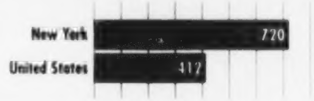
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	55%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	45%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	17%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

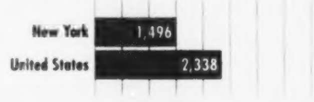


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

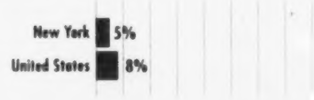


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

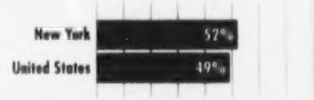


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

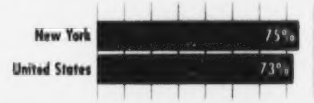
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



New York

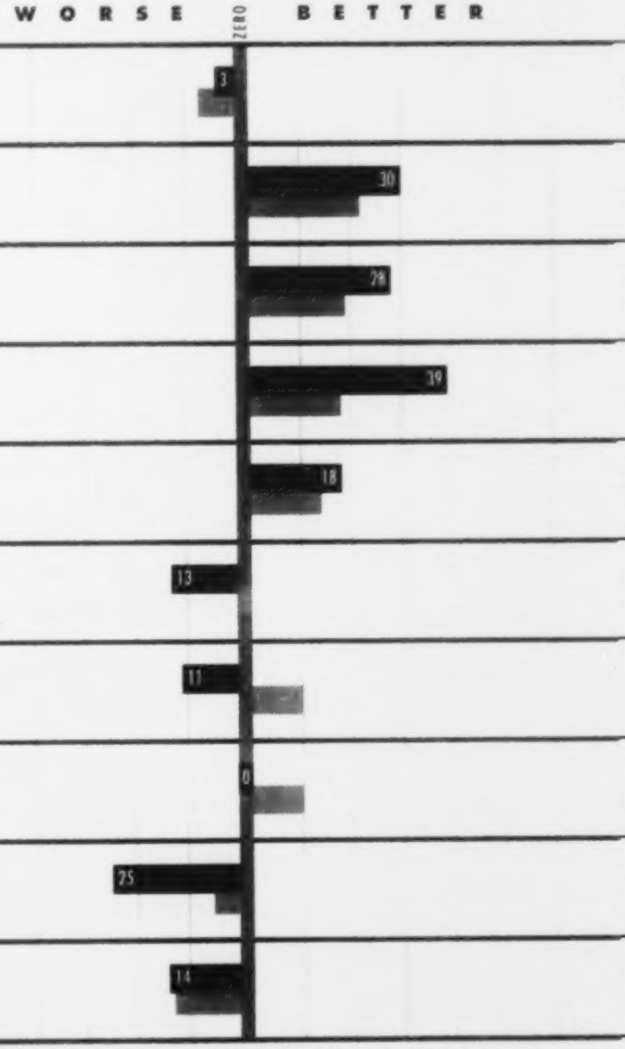
MN NH ND WI IA UT MA VT NJ ME NE CT HI WA KS IN SD PA VA CO WY MD OH ID RI CA OR MT MI IL NY MO AK DE NV FL TX OK NC KY AZ GA SC WV TN NM AL AR MS LA

New York

NY

National Composite Rank [31]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.6	7.8	[32]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.6	6.7	[19]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	29	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	61	37	[6]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	28	23	[15]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	9	[25]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	10	[35]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	34	34	[48]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	20	25	[40]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	28	32	[46]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

238

239

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,615,700	1,940,900	20%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$41,600	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	34%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	9%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	22%	23%

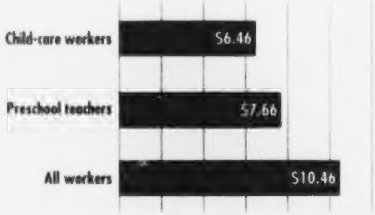
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	27%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	84%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	36%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

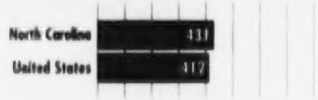
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	76%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	64%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	28%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

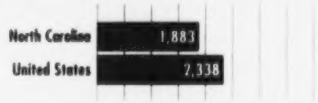


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

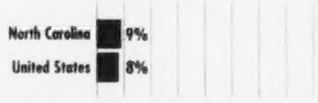


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

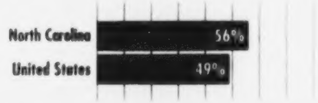


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

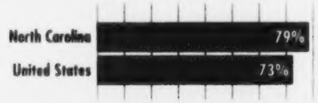
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



North Carolina

240

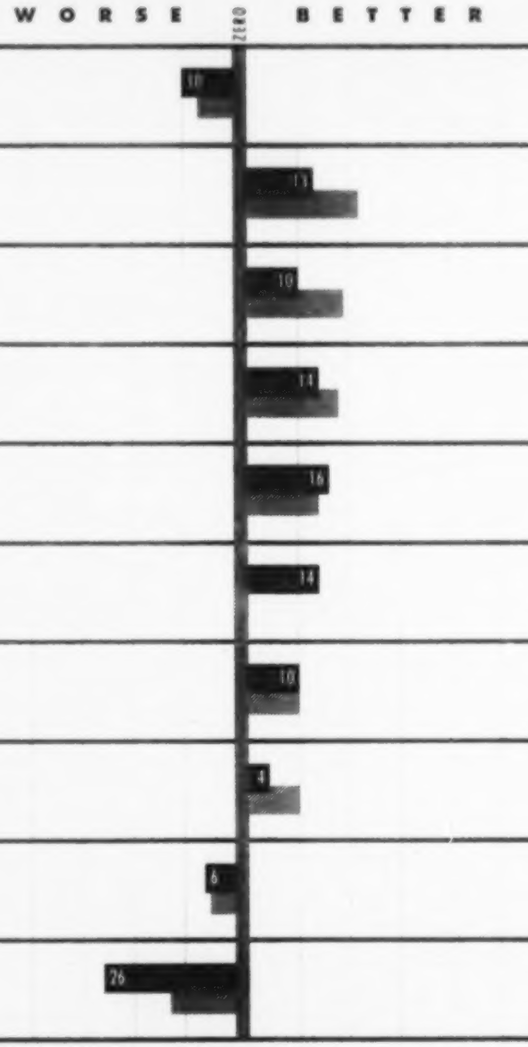
241

North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [39]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	8.0	8.8	[41]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	10.6	9.2	[45]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	31	28	[33]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	72	62	[26]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	45	38	[39]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	14	12	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	27	26	[19]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	18	19	[30]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	23	29	[38]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

212

213

Background Information

North Dakota

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	175,800	160,100	–9%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$40,100	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	55%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	4%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	19%	23%

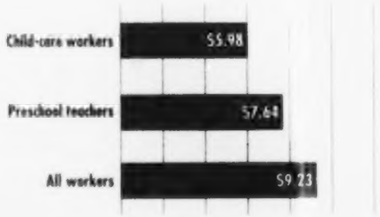
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	28%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	80%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

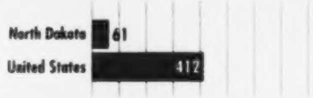
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	84%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	70%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	29%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

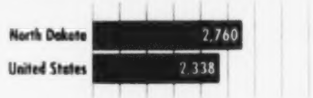


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

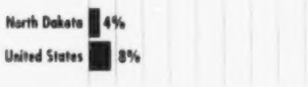


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

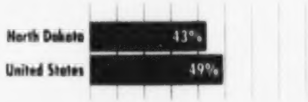


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

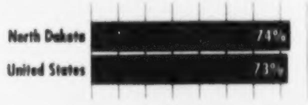
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



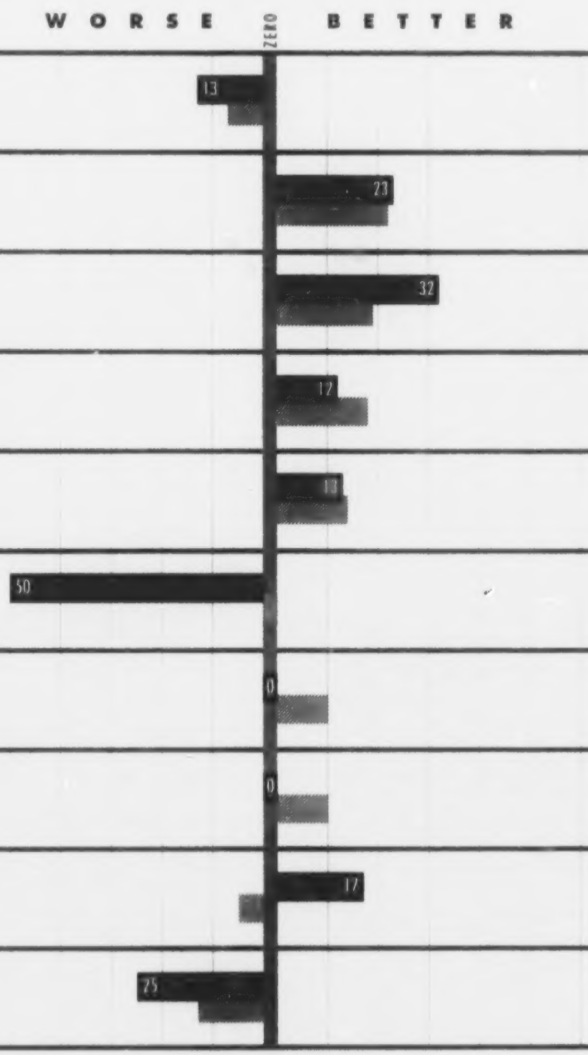
N.A.=Not Available.

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [3]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1990	1997	**National Rank** (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.5	6.2	[8]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.0	6.2	[12]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	31	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	69	61	[25]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	16	14	[2]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	4	6	[3]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	4	4	[1]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	19	19	[2]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	18	15	[14]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	16	20	[2]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,808,400	2,844,100	1%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$46,500	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	39%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	20%	23%

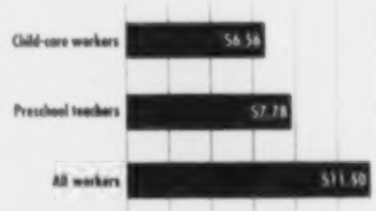
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	16%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

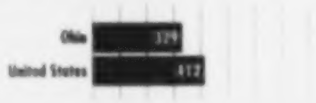
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	64%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	52%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

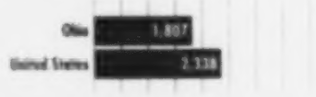


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

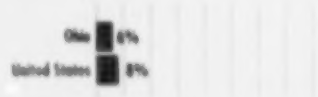


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

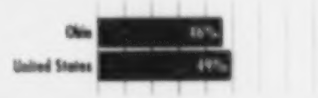


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

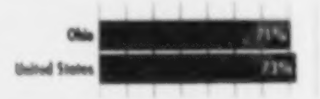
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available

Ohio

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

States in National Composite Rank Order

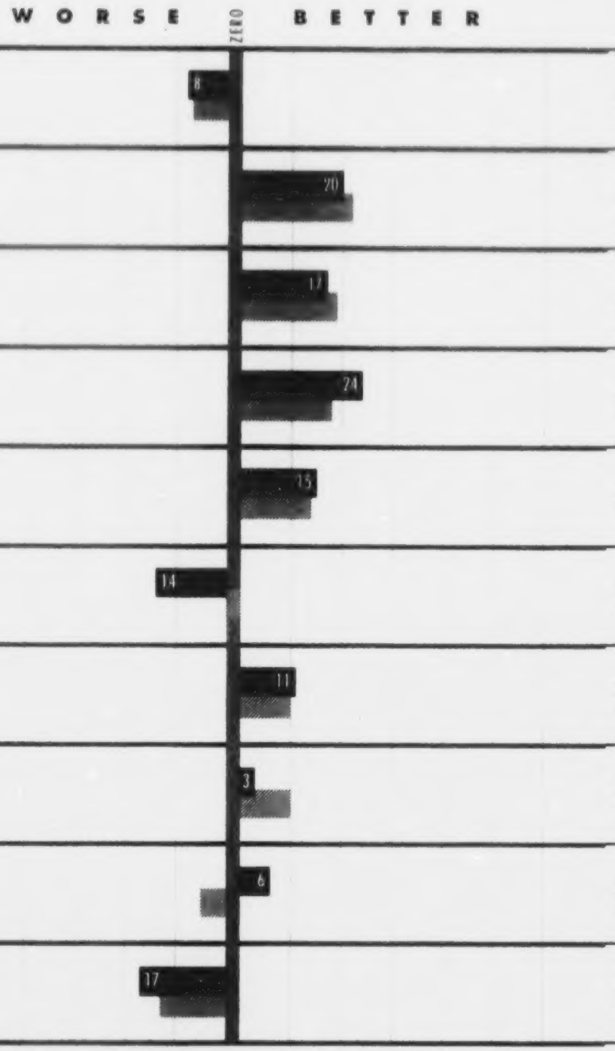
MN NH ND WI IA UT MA VT NJ ME NE CT HI WA KS IN SD PA VA CO WY MD OH ID RI CA OR MT MI IL NY MO AK DE NV FL TX OK NC KY AZ GA SC WV TN NM AL AR MS LA

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [23]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.1	7.7	[27]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.8	7.8	[35]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	29	24	[19]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	55	42	[9]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	34	29	[29]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	29	28	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	18	17	[21]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	23	27	[27]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

250

251

Background Information

Oklahoma

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	840,000	882,100	5%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$37,000	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	11%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	31%	23%

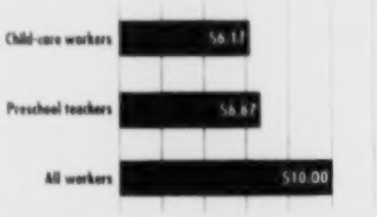
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	31%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	34%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

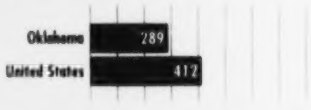
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	70%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	54%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	26%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

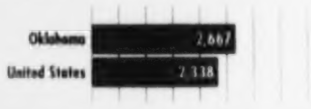


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

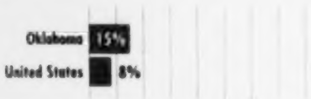


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

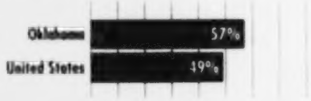


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

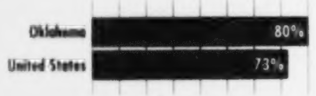
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



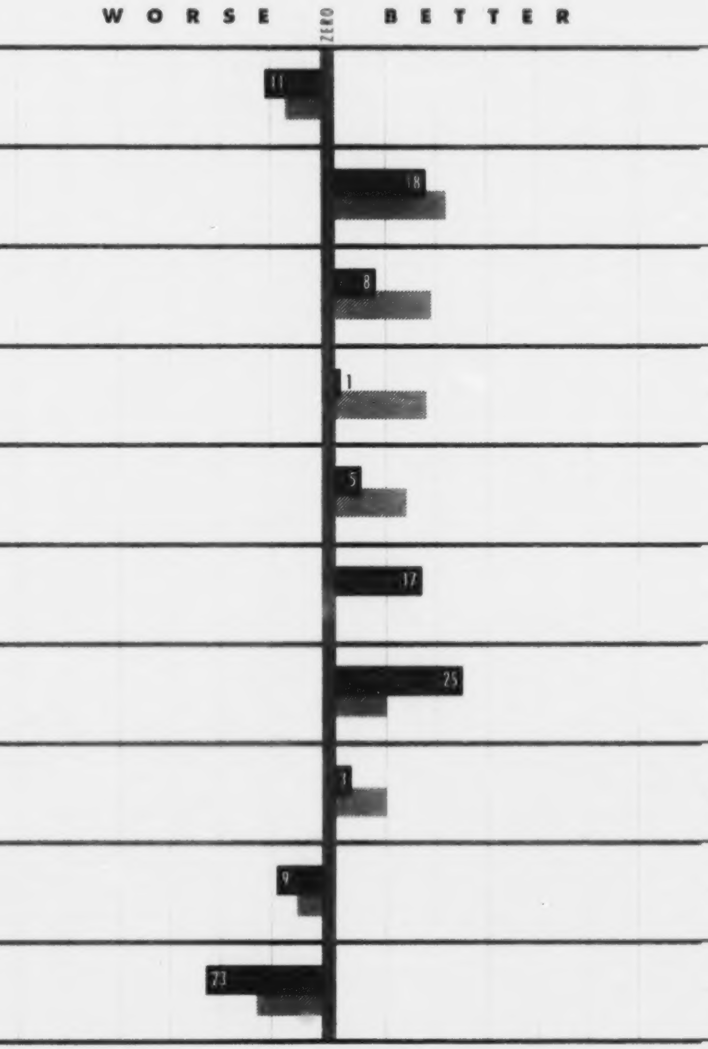
N.A. = Not Available

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [38]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	6.6	7.3	[21]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.2	7.5	[30]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	36	33	[44]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	83	82	[45]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	39	37	[37]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	12	10	[29]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	12	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	30	29	[36]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	23	25	[40]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	22	27	[27]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	726,900	827,500	14%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$41,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	38%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	22%	23%

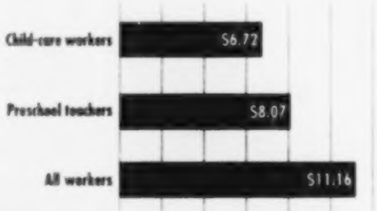
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	22%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	76%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	39%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	35%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

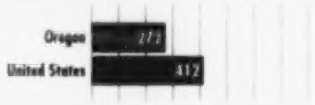
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	73%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	51%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	27%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

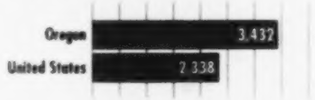


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

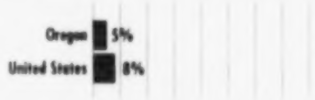


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

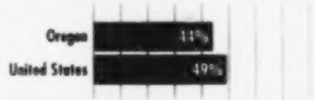


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

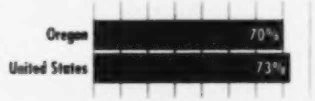
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

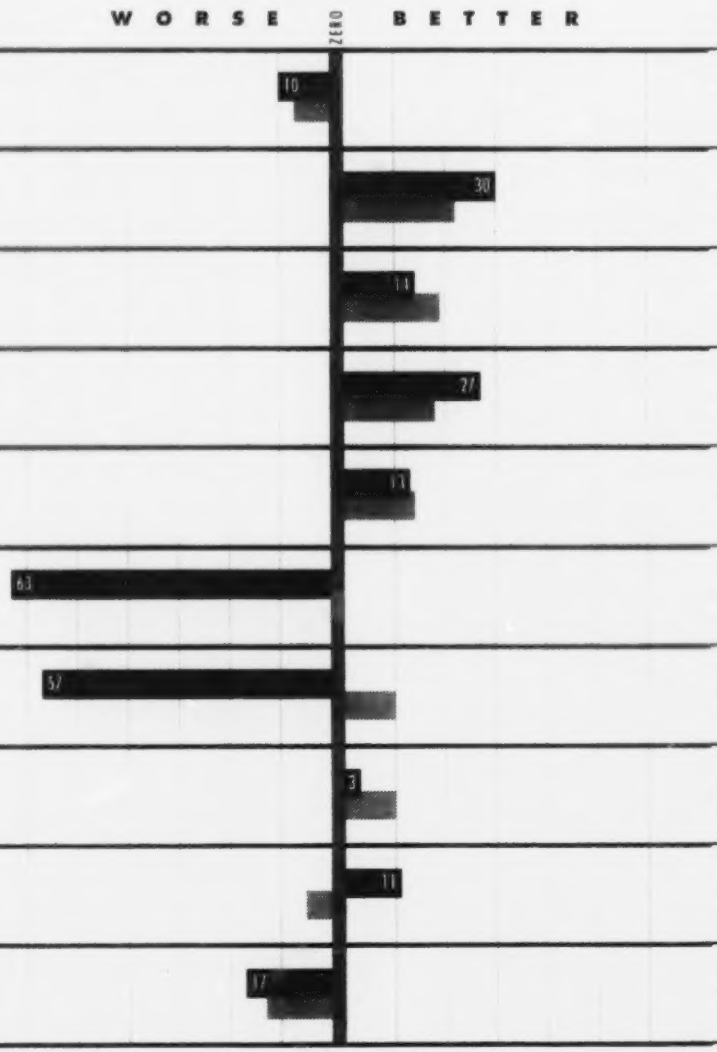


Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [27]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.0	5.5	[1]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.3	5.8	[5]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	29	25	[23]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	73	53	[16]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	31	27	[24]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	13	[45]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	7	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	32	31	[42]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	19	17	[21]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	24	28	[34]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,806,900	2,852,500	2%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$47,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	19%	23%

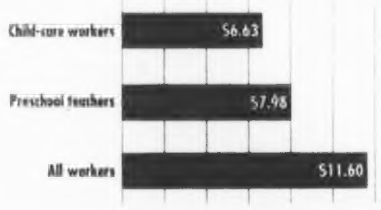
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	14%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	84%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	32%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

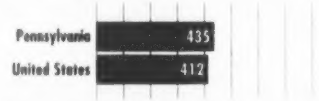
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	65%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	50%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	16%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

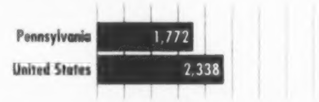


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

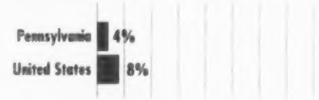


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

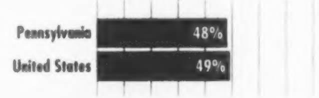


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

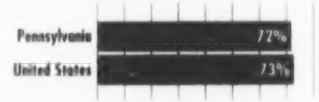
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available.

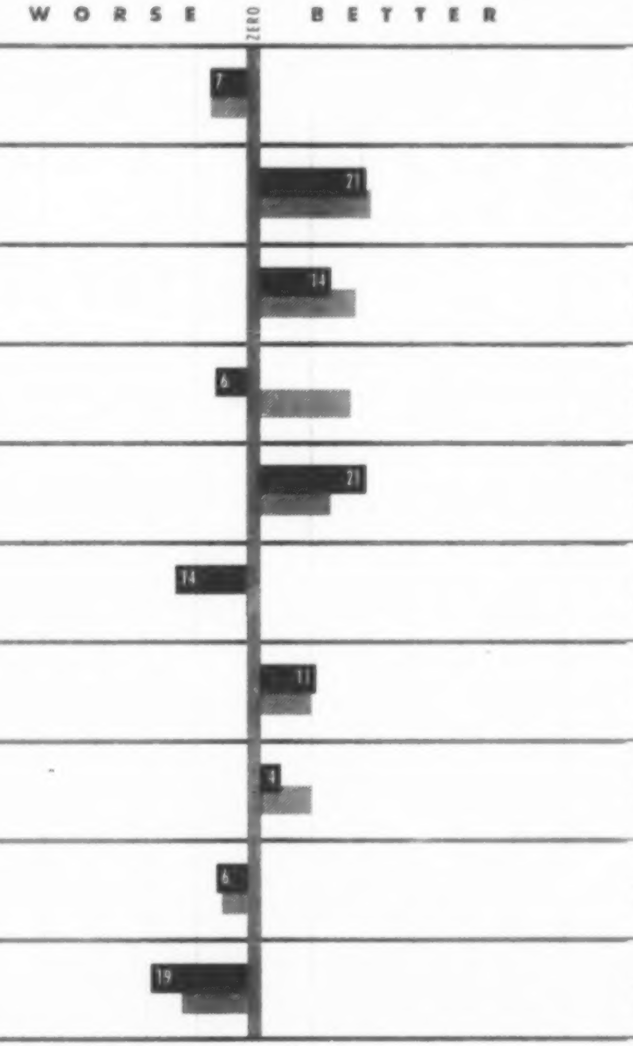
Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [18]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	7.1 7.0	7.6 7.5	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	9.6 9.2	7.6 7.2	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	28 31	24 25	[19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	54 71	57 58	[19]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	28 37	22 32	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	7 10	8 10	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	9 10	8 9	[18]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	27 30	26 27	[19]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	16 20	17 21	[21]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	21 24	25 27	[13]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures.

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	227,100	241,200	6%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$48,000	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	36%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	10%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	20%	23%

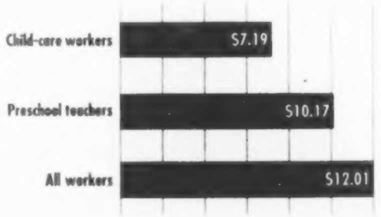
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	14%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	87%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	39%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

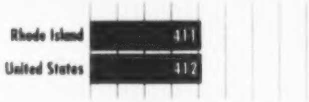
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	76%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	48%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	16%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

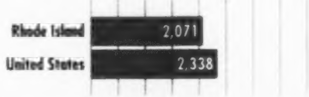


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

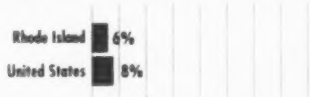


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

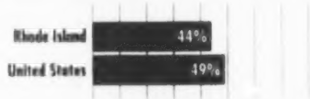


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

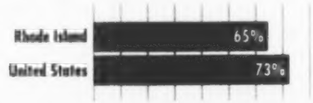
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



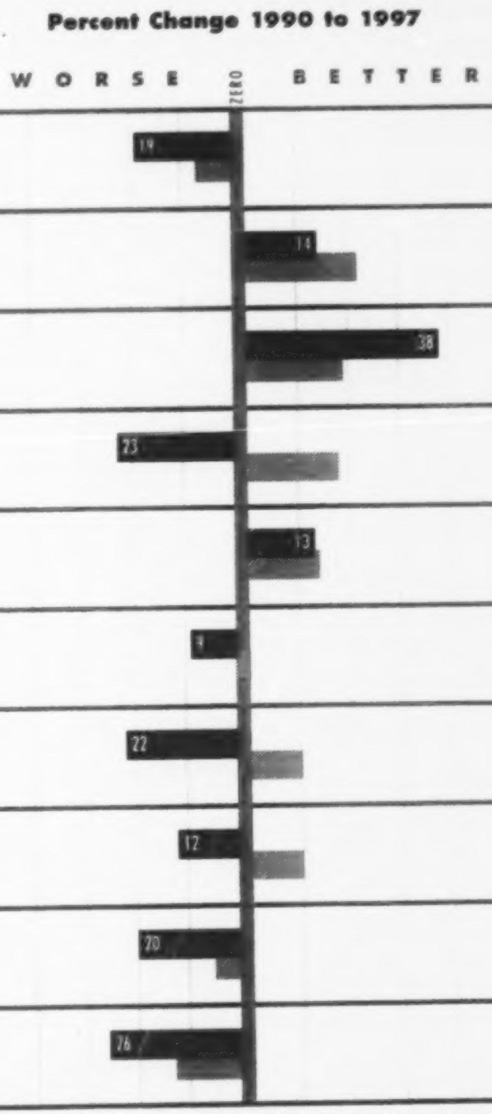
Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [25]



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	6.2 7.0	7.4 7.5	[24]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	8.1 9.2	7.0 7.2	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	24 31	15 25	[1]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	35 71	43 58	[10]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	32 37	28 32	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	11 10	12 10	[40]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	9 10	11 9	[40]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	25 30	28 27	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	15 20	18 21	[27]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	23 24	29 27	[38]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

266

267

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	925,200	955,900	3%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$41,500	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	42%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	27%	23%

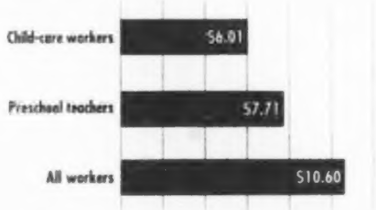
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	32%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	88%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	45%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	52%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

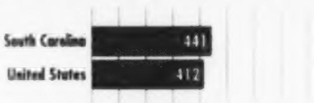
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	72%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	66%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	26%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

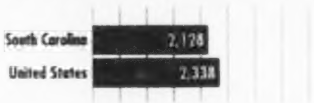


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

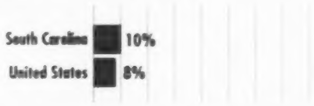


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

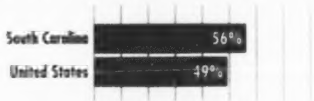


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

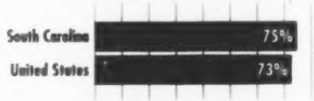
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

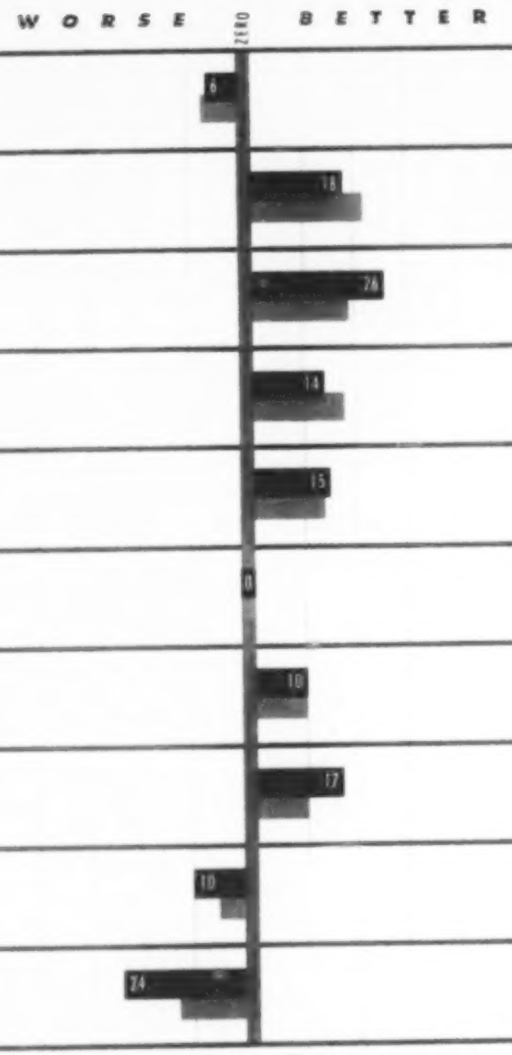


South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [43]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	8.7 7.0	9.2 7.5	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	11.7 9.2	9.6 7.2	[48]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	38 31	28 25	[33]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	76 71	65 58	[28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	47 37	40 32	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	11 10	11 10	[34]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	10 10	9 9	[26]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	30 30	25 27	[17]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	21 20	23 21	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE NATIONAL	25 24	31 27	[44]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

270

271

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	199,000	198,000	–1%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$40,800	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	45%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	7%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	24%	23%

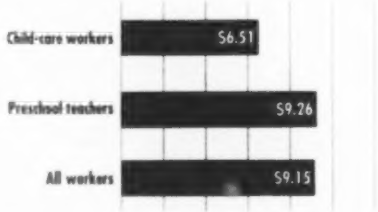
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	18%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	75%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%

Child-Care Indicators

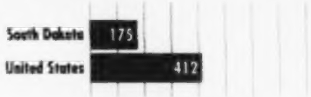
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	82%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	70%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	27%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

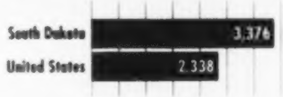


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

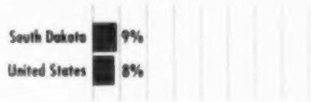


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

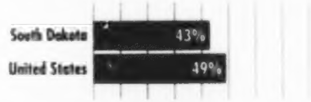


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

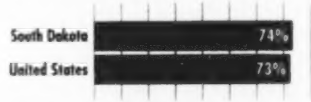
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



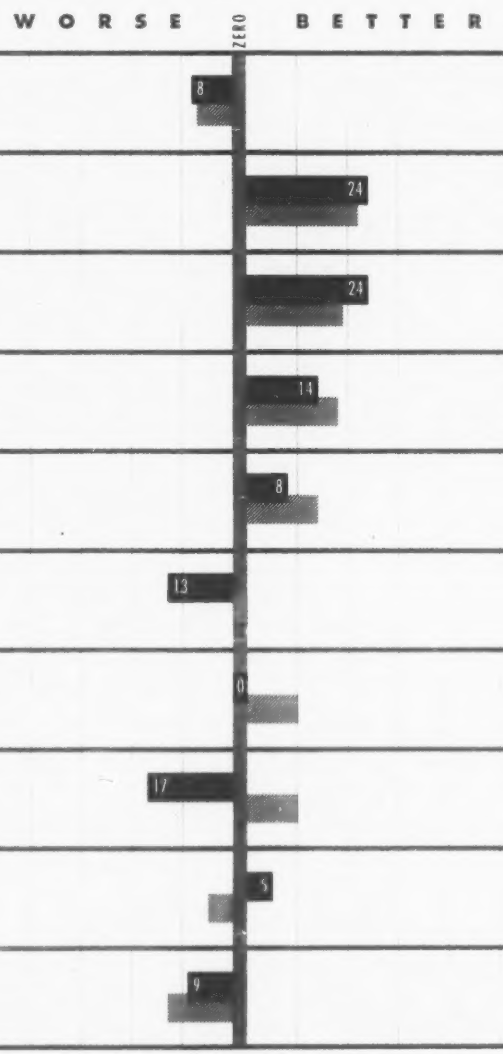
N.A.=Not Available.

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [17]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.1	5.5	[1]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	10.1	7.7	[34]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	38	29	[35]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	97	83	[46]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	24	22	[12]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	9	[25]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	6	6	[5]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	18	21	[8]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	20	19	[30]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	22	24	[10]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Tennessee

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,222,300	1,340,900	10%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$35,600	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	37%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	9%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	26%	23%

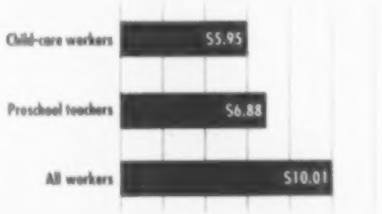
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	18%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	42%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	42%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

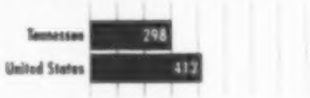
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	71%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	63%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	30%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

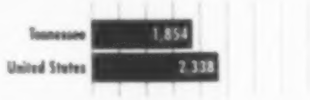


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

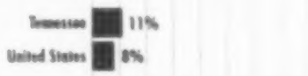


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

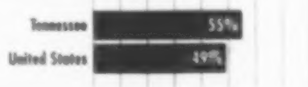


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

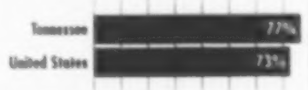
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



276

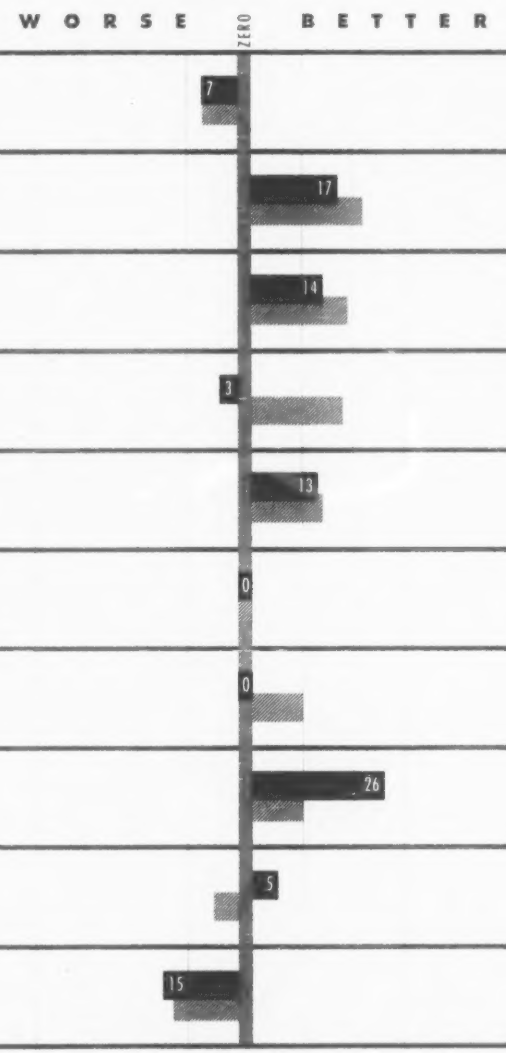
277

Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [45]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*		Percent Change 1990 to 1997 (state)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	7 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	8.2 7.0	8.8 7.5	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	17 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	10.3 9.2	8.6 7.2	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	14 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	35 31	30 25	[39]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	3 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	75 71	77 58	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	13 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	45 37	39 32	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	0	STATE NATIONAL	13 10	13 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	0	STATE NATIONAL	13 10	13 9	[48]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	26 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	35 30	26 27	[19]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	5 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	22 20	21 21	[34]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	15 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	26 24	30 27	[42]

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,857,600	5,719,200	18%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$37,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	35%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	11%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	30%	23%

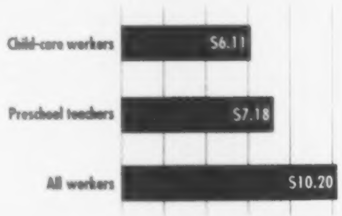
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	36%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	75%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	31%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

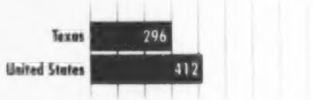
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	62%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	25%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

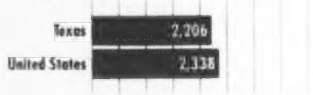


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

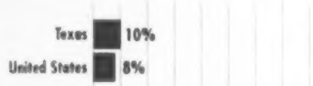


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

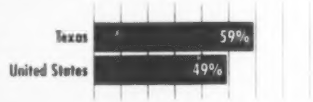


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

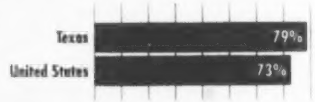
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



280

281

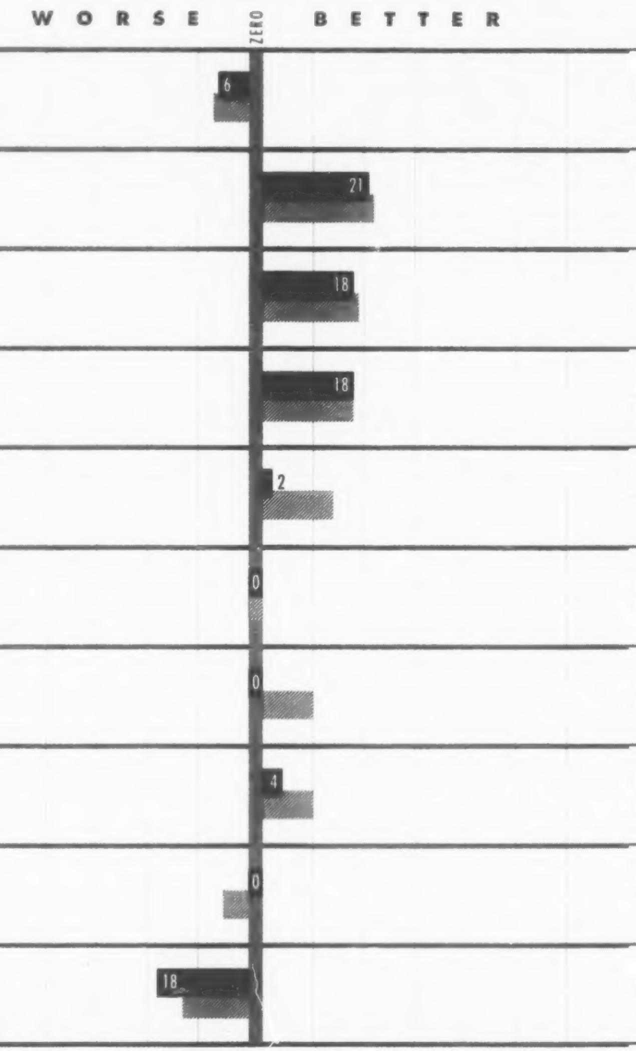
Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [37]

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank *National Rank is based on 1997 figures*
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	6.9	7.3	[21]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.1	6.4	[15]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	33	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	80	66	[30]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	48	47	[49]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	13	13	[45]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	28	27	[25]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	26	26	[44]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	22	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	629,000	707,400	12%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$47,300	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	44%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	4%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	16%	23%

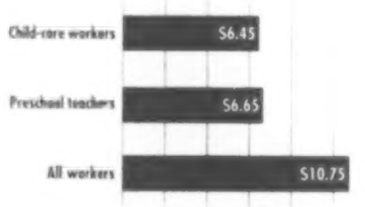
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	20%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	77%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	31%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

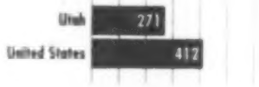
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	70%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	48%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

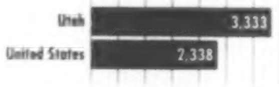


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

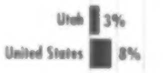


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

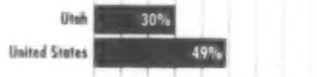


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

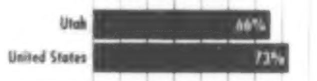
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

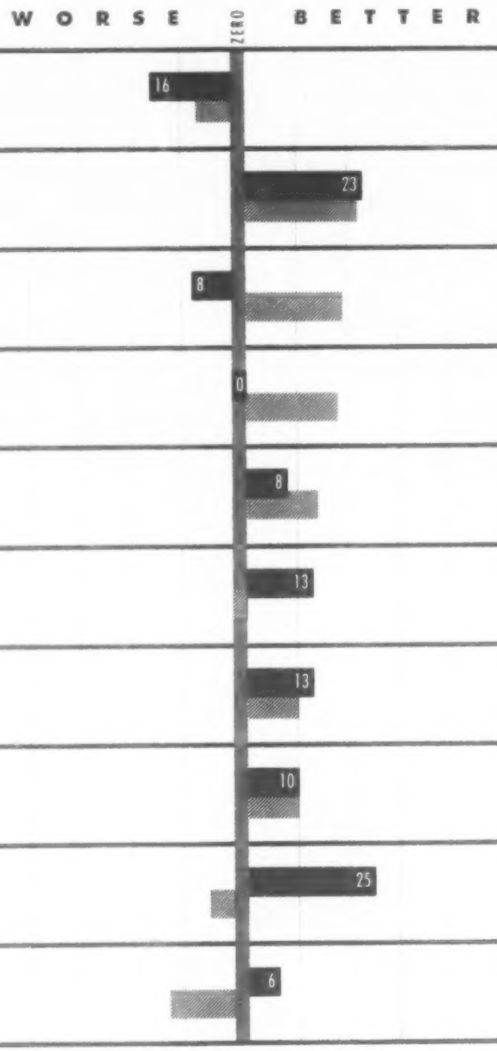


Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [6]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.7	6.6	[15]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.5	5.8	[5]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	25	27	[26]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	66	66	[30]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	26	24	[18]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	7	[9]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	7	[14]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	21	19	[2]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	16	12	[3]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	16	15	[1]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	143,600	139,300	-3%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$44,500	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	51%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	18%	23%

Child Health and Education

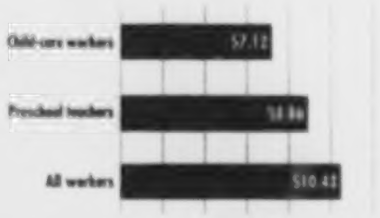
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	5%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	87%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	N.A.	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

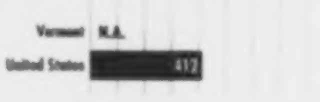
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	87%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	23%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

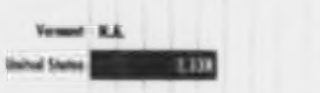


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

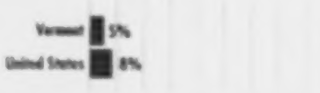


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

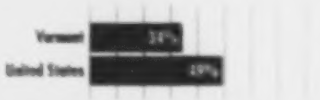


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

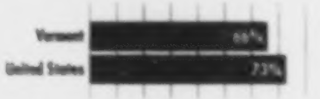
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



N.A.=Not Available

Vermont

288

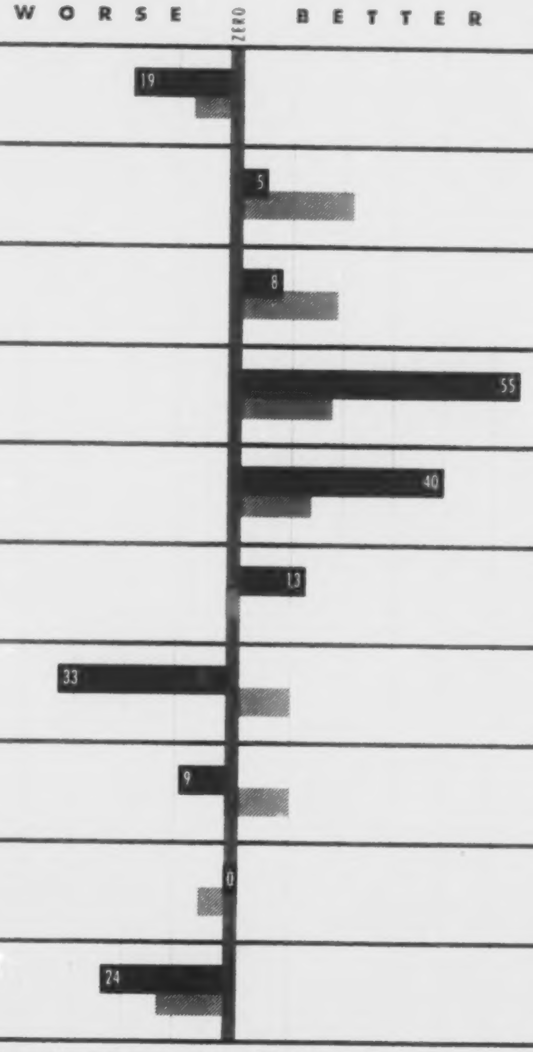
289

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [8]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.3	6.3	[10]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	6.4	6.1	[10]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	25	23	[13]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	58	26	[1]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	20	12	[1]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	8	7	[9]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	6	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	22	24	[13]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	15	15	[14]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

290

291

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,511,100	1,664,800	10%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$46,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	43%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	18%	23%

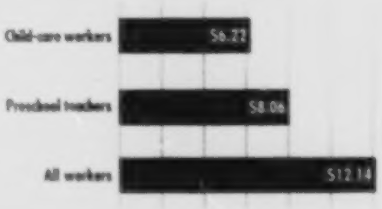
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	21%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	82%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	36%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	38%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

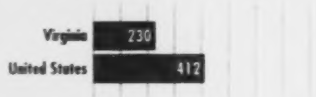
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	70%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	55%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	21%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

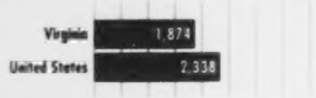


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

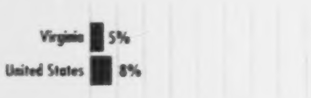


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

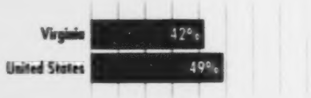


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

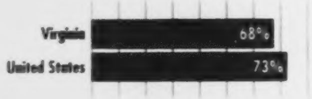
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



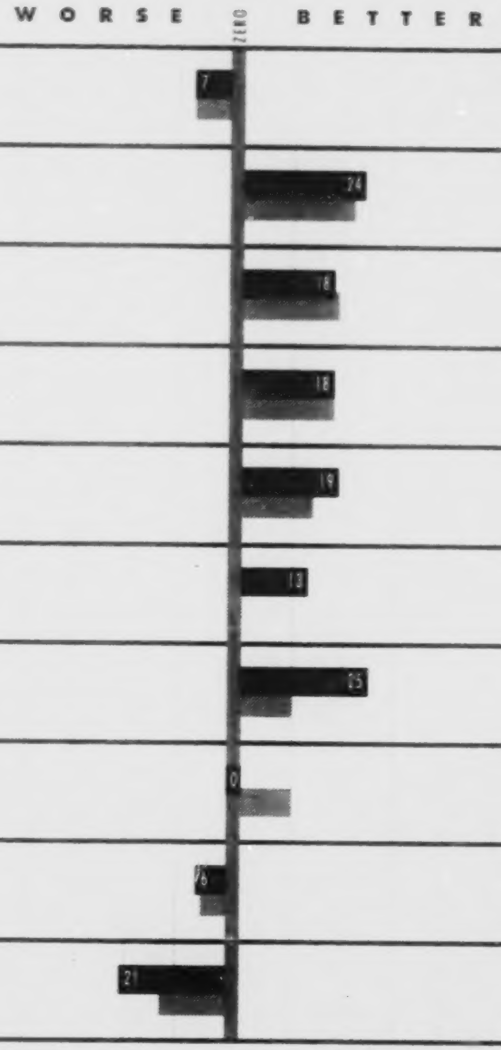
Virginia

Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [19]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*		Percent Change 1990 to 1997 (state)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	7 (worse)	STATE	7.2	7.7	[27]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	24	STATE	10.2	7.8	[35]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	18	STATE	28	23	[13]
			NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	18	STATE	72	59	[23]
			NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	19	STATE	32	26	[23]
			NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	13	STATE	8	7	[9]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	25	STATE	8	6	[5]
			NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	0	STATE	24	24	[13]
			NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	6 (worse)	STATE	16	17	[21]
			NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	21 (worse)	STATE	24	29	[38]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

National Rank is based on 1997 figures.

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

294

295

Background Information

Washington

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,266,700	1,486,300	17%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$46,700	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	40%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	8%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	19%	25%

Child Health and Education

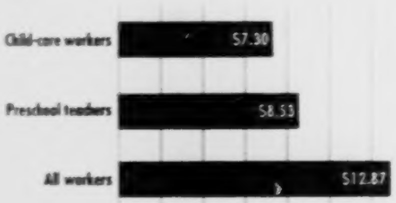
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	15%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	81%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	37%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

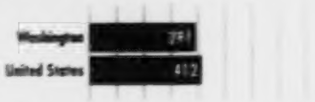
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	66%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	53%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	18%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

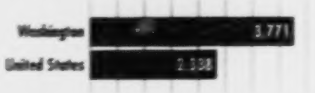


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

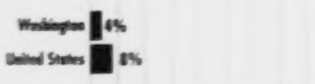


Juvenile property crime arrest rate
(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

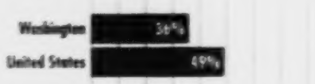


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

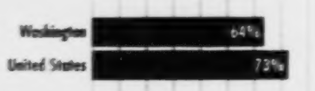
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

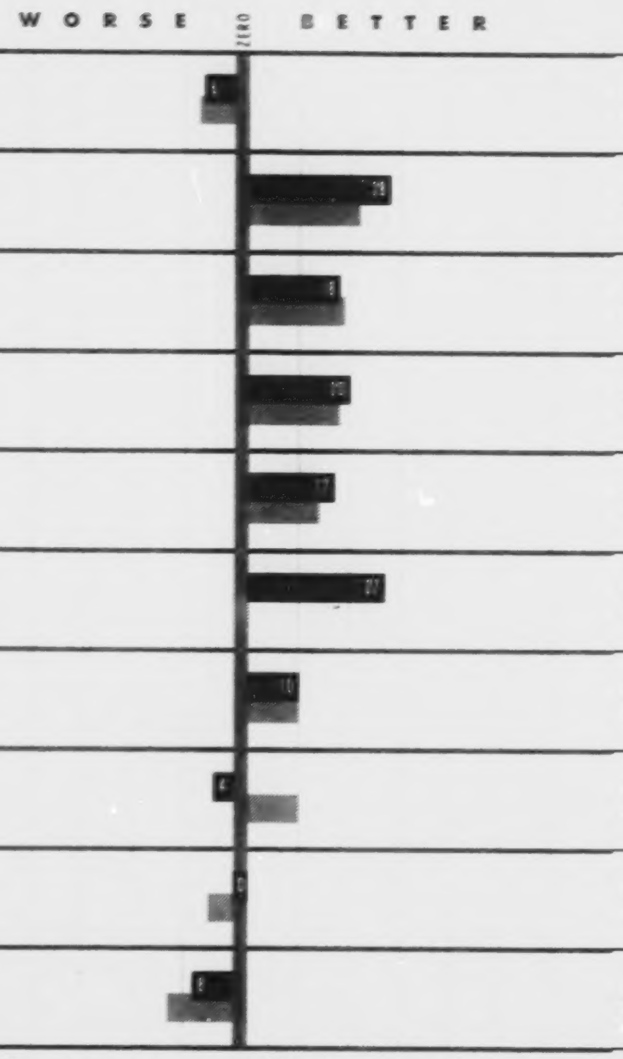


Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [14]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.3	5.6	[3]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	7.8	5.6	[4]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	28	23	[13]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	64	51	[13]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	30	25	[19]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	11	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	10	9	[26]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	27	28	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	17	17	[21]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	24	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

West Virginia

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	445,200	403,500	–9%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$31,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	43%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	13%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	34%	23%

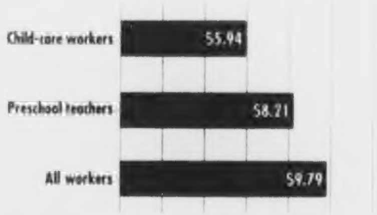
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	13%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	83%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	38%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	37%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

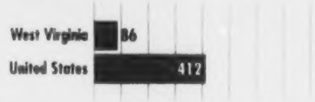
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	56%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	45%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	22%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

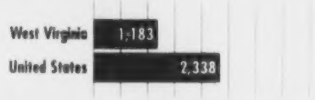


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

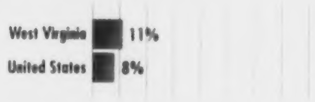


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

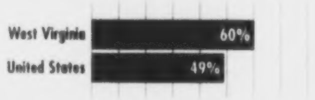


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

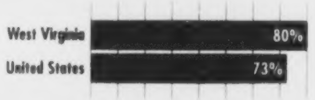
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



300

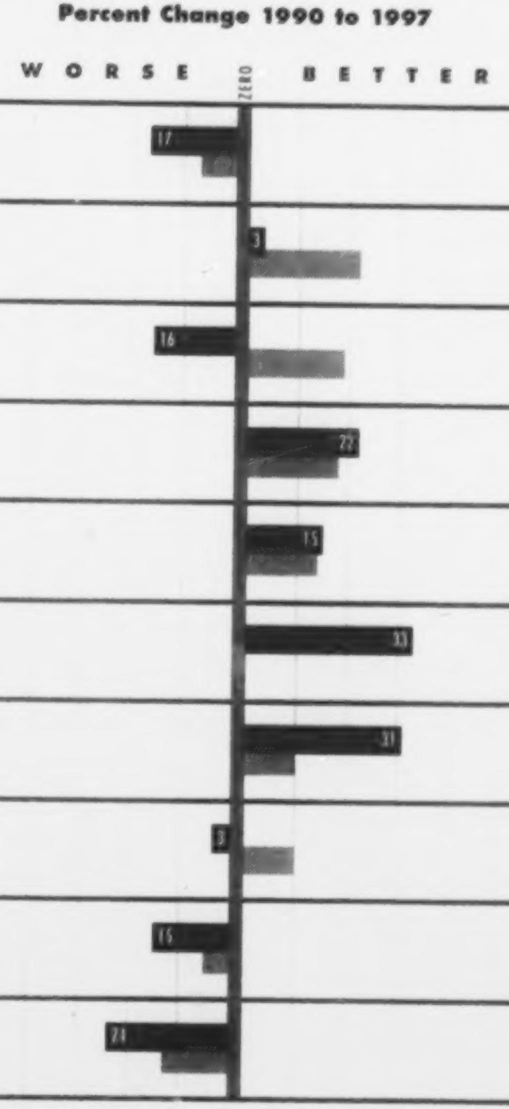
301

West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [44]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1997 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.1	8.3	[38]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	9.9	9.6	[48]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	25	29	[35]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	73	57	[19]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	33	28	[25]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	12	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	16	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	37	38	[50]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	26	30	[48]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	26	[18]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

302

303

Background Information

Wisconsin

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,292,300	1,348,300	4%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$49,900	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	51%	34%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	3%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	15%	23%

Child Health and Education

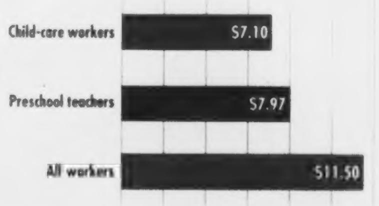
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	11%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	79%	81%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	28%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	26%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

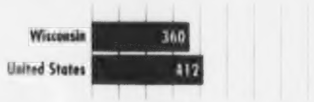
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	81%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	56%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	20%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

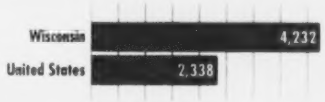


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

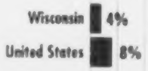


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

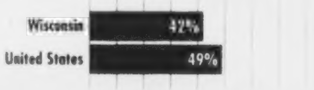


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

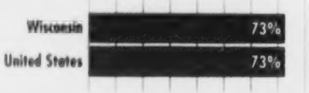
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



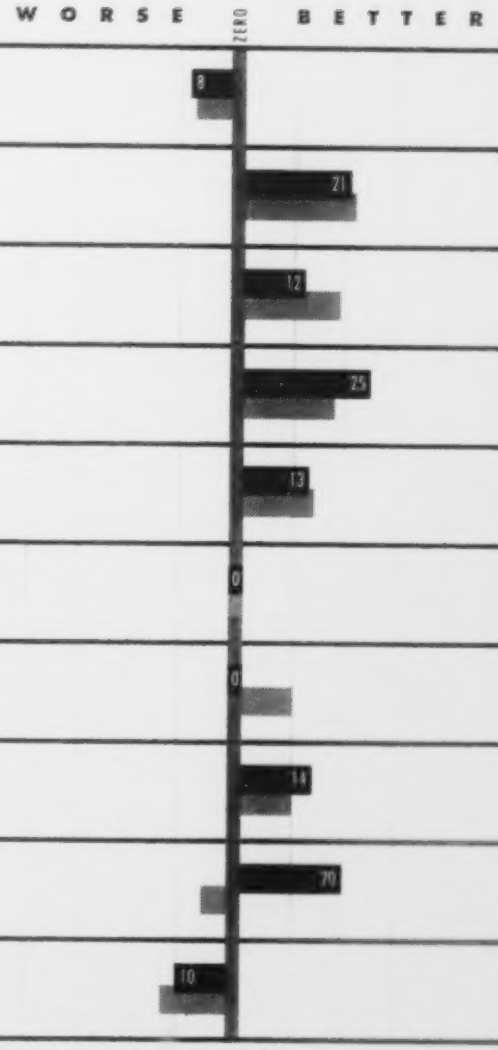
304

Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [4]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1997	National Rank *National Rank is based on 1997 figures*
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	5.9	6.4	[13]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.2	6.5	[16]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	25	22	[12]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	67	50	[12]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	24	21	[9]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	4	4	[1]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	4	4	[1]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	22	19	[2]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	15	12	[3]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	21	23	[7]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

306

307

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	135,900	126,800	–7%

Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1997	$39,200	$43,400
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	44%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	6%	9%
Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	21%	23%

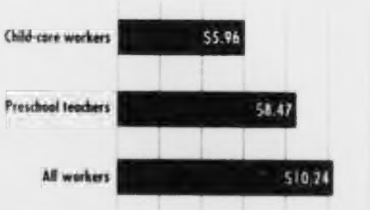
Child Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	22%	25%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	80%	81%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	35%	39%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	36%	38%

Child-Care Indicators

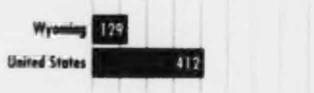
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	70%	66%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	58%	55%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	28%	21%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

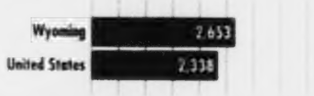


Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

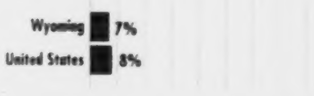


Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

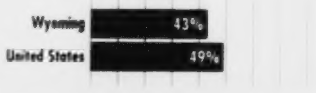


Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet

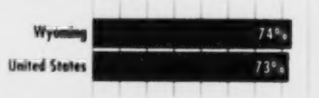
Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998



Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998



Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998



Wyoming

308

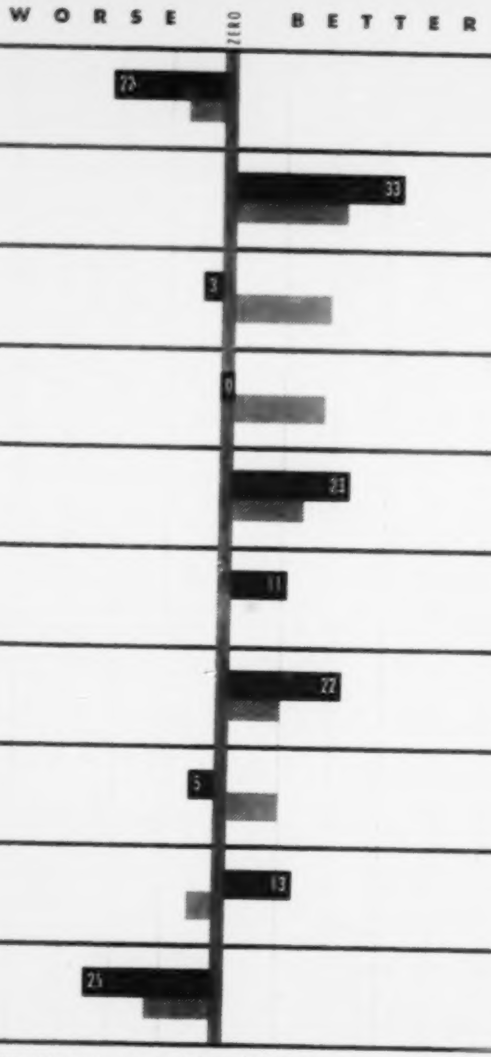
309

Wyoming

WY

National Composite Rank [21]

Percent Change 1990 to 1997



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1990	1997	**National Rank** *National Rank is based on 1997 figures*
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1997	STATE	7.4	9.0	[46]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997	STATE	8.6	5.8	[5]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997	STATE	30	31	[42]
		NATIONAL	31	25	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	STATE	78	78	[44]
		NATIONAL	71	58	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997	STATE	30	23	[15]
		NATIONAL	37	32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	8	[15]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997	STATE	9	7	[14]
		NATIONAL	10	9	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997	STATE	21	22	[11]
		NATIONAL	30	27	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997	STATE	16	14	[7]
		NATIONAL	20	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997	STATE	20	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175*

310

311

APPENDICES

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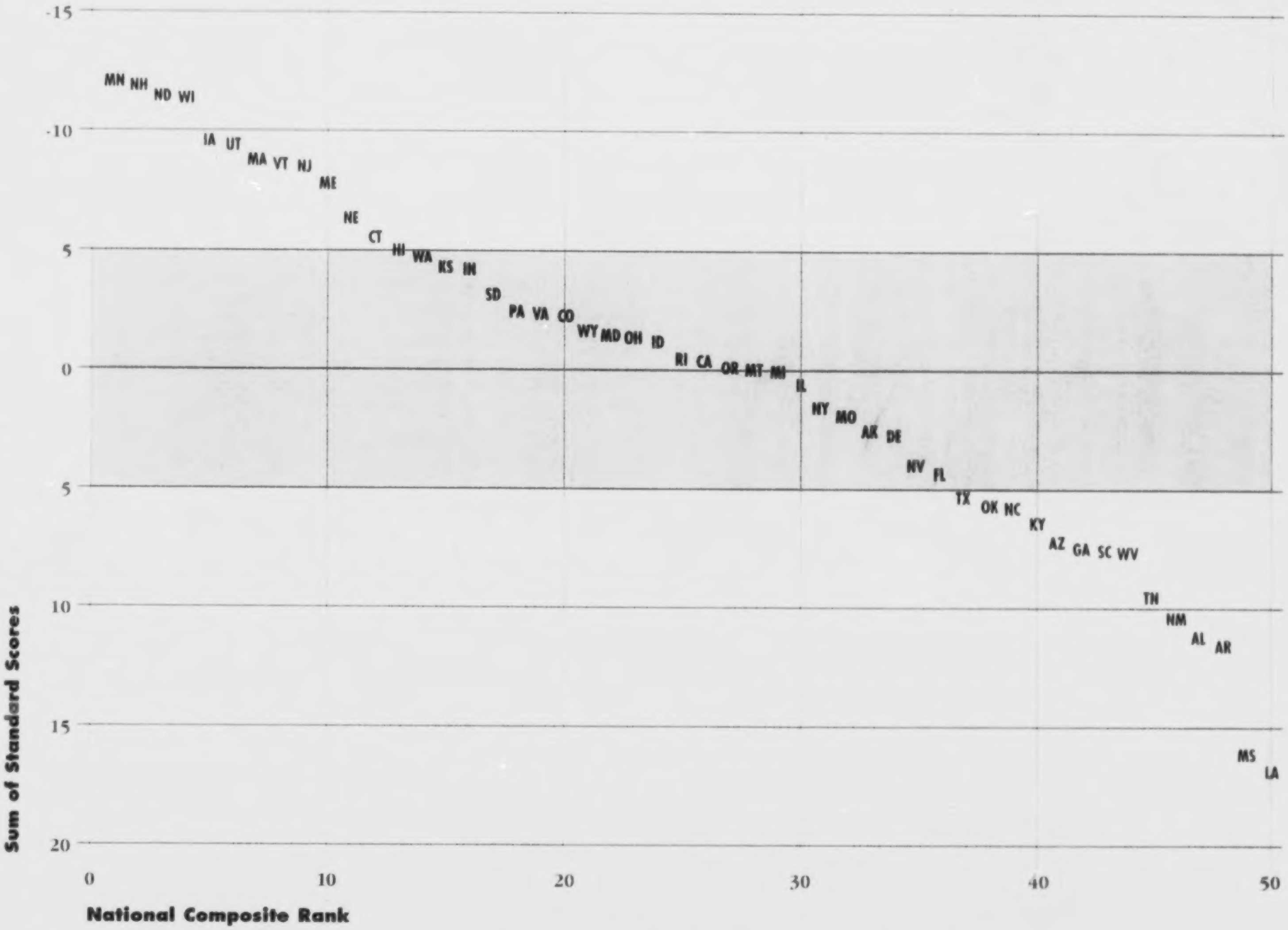
KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for the years between 1990 and 1997 and the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's rank by indicator for each year.

USA

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	291,154 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	28,045 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	13,562 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	11,023 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	180,154 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	1,467,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	1,333,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	19,699,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	14,463,500 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1997 raw data	9,276,000 families							

N.A. = Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2
46	46	44	45	47	47	48	47
5,627 births							
10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.5	9.5
46	46	49	46	47	48	49	46
581 deaths							
39	38	35	40	36	38	36	36
48	48	43	46	47	46	45	46
297 deaths							
102	92	88	92	97	92	82	74
48	43	44	45	47	46	41	42
238 deaths							
47	48	47	48	51	47	45	43
42	41	43	44	46	44	44	44
4,033 births							
15	13	12	12	11	12	12	11
48	44	41	44	34	39	38	34
30,000 teens							
13	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
43	32	26	28	32	32	34	35
27,000 teens							
37	35	32	31	31	30	28	29
46	41	33	32	33	34	25	36
300,000 children							
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	26	25
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	42	40
276,500 children							
24	25	26	27	28	30	31	30
28	31	33	37	38	43	43	42
173,000 families							

Alaska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9
1	1	1	1	5	1	3	5
584 births							
10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5
42	26	26	23	22	29	24	30
75 deaths							
41	30	35	46	28	41	30	42
49	22	43	50	27	49	32	50
62 deaths							
97	113	110	98	92	70	93	85
43	50	49	47	46	30	46	48
44 deaths							
31	35	34	33	32	30	26	25
21	25	27	24	23	22	17	19
370 births							
8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8
13	17	19	15	12	16	17	15
3,000 teens							
11	11	12	12	11	10	10	11
34	32	42	46	39	32	34	40
4,000 teens							
37	37	35	30	30	29	28	27
46	47	40	26	28	27	25	25
60,000 children							
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	15
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	14
29,800 children							
26	27	28	29	28	27	26	26
37	40	41	44	38	31	20	18
23,000 families							

Arizona

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9
20	20	19	20	20	19	18	16
5,205 births							
8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.1
23	23	23	18	26	25	30	24
536 deaths							
33	34	34	37	34	31	32	29
33	35	40	45	44	35	41	35
295 deaths							
75	83	74	87	80	93	84	70
30	39	34	42	36	48	44	39
230 deaths							
48	51	51	50	50	48	49	44
45	47	46	46	45	45	48	46
4,295 births							
15	16	13	11	13	14	16	15
48	50	48	36	45	49	49	49
42,000 teens							
13	14	12	11	11	11	11	11
43	48	42	36	39	40	39	40
32,000 teens							
30	28	30	33	34	34	30	30
32	19	27	39	40	43	36	40
413,000 children							
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	25	24
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	39	39
296,100 children							
24	25	25	26	27	28	28	28
28	31	27	28	32	36	36	34
167,000 families							

Arkansas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4
44	42	41	41	40	40	40	39
3,044 births							
9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.7
28	40	46	44	42	40	48	43
316 deaths							
38	44	38	40	40	39	33	38
44	50	47	46	49	47	42	49
191 deaths							
81	95	92	89	91	94	94	90
39	46	46	43	43	49	48	49
175 deaths							
50	50	47	46	49	48	45	43
48	44	43	42	44	45	44	44
2,437 births							
11	8	7	8	8	9	9	12
32	17	11	21	17	22	23	40
18,000 teens							
13	11	11	11	10	11	11	12
43	32	30	36	32	40	39	46
18,000 teens							
31	32	33	32	30	27	28	27
37	35	36	36	28	20	25	25
196,000 children							
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	27	26
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	45	44
173,400 children							
23	23	23	23	24	26	27	28
22	19	15	11	10	23	29	34
90,000 families							

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Indicators		California 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Colorado 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8
	Rank	14	13	14	14	14	13	10	8	42	42	44	42	41	41	45	41
	1997 raw data	32,501 births								5,000 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.0
	Rank	9	12	8	7	13	11	9	8	23	22	16	19	13	12	18	22
	1997 raw data	3,104 deaths								397 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	27	29	26	25	23	21	26	28	30	28	24	24	24	23
	Rank	26	20	10	23	16	13	11	6	10	15	27	16	8	9	16	13
	1997 raw data	1,511 deaths								183 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	81	72	74	72	68	59	52	68	71	74	73	74	68	57	53
	Rank	21	36	29	31	26	27	23	14	19	25	34	28	28	27	19	16
	1997 raw data	1,156 deaths								152 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	45	47	46	46	46	43	39	36	33	35	36	35	34	33	30	30
	Rank	38	40	41	42	40	40	37	36	26	25	31	30	29	29	28	30
	1997 raw data	23,096 births								2,519 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	11	10	11	10	10	11
	Rank	42	44	41	36	31	31	31	29	26	24	36	32	34	31	31	34
	1997 raw data	171,000 teens								23,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	9	8
	Rank	34	42	42	36	32	32	23	26	19	12	19	15	23	24	23	18
	1997 raw data	162,000 teens								17,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	37	37	37	35	33	31	25	24	22	21	20	22	21	21
	Rank	42	44	47	47	47	44	43	42	13	9	6	6	4	7	8	8
	1997 raw data	2,906,000 children								211,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	24	25	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15
	Rank	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	36	40	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14
	1997 raw data	2,283,000 children								150,500 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	26	26	27	26	26	26	25	25	26	24	22	22	23
	Rank	34	31	27	28	28	31	20	18	37	31	27	28	10	6	4	7
	1997 raw data	1,070,000 families								114,000 families							

N.A. = Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3
21	25	24	23	22	23	21	21
3,145 births							
7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.4	7.2
9	8	16	10	29	19	16	26
310 deaths							
22	24	18	27	24	20	24	20
3	8	3	15	8	2	16	4
122 deaths							
51	56	49	54	59	47	40	41
4	11	8	11	17	8	5	8
82 deaths							
26	26	26	26	29	27	24	22
13	11	13	12	18	16	13	12
1,344 births							
8	7	5	4	3	3	5	8
13	8	2	1	1	1	2	15
14,000 teens							
7	7	6	5	4	5	6	6
7	8	5	1	1	2	6	5
12,000 teens							
22	25	27	29	31	33	29	25
9	12	14	21	33	40	33	17
218,000 children							
11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	14
2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	7
111,500 children							
22	23	24	24	25	26	27	27
17	19	23	16	19	23	29	27
114,000 families							

Delaware

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.5	8.7
37	39	38	39	27	41	40	40
895 births							
10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.8
38	50	26	33	11	25	30	35
80 deaths							
37	25	24	28	18	26	20	25
42	10	8	16	2	19	4	23
35 deaths							
60	35	43	47	52	59	42	66
12	2	6	7	11	17	7	30
32 deaths							
38	40	44	39	45	39	41	37
32	33	38	33	39	34	39	37
524 births							
10	10	9	7	7	8	9	10
26	29	27	15	12	16	23	29
4,000 teens							
8	8	8	6	6	6	7	7
12	12	12	6	6	8	11	14
3,000 teens							
26	24	26	24	27	27	27	26
17	9	12	12	19	20	20	19
52,000 children							
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	15
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	14
27,600 children							
26	27	26	26	28	30	31	32
37	40	33	28	38	43	43	46
29,000 families							

District of Columbia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.4	14.3	13.4
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
1,064 births							
20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	16.2	14.9	13.2
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
105 deaths							
51	55	60	57	61	47	58	46
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
40 deaths							
208	279	269	393	343	316	298	264
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
68 deaths							
88	105	90	102	88	78	79	66
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
476 births							
16	13	10	10	11	11	11	10
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2,000 teens							
14	14	14	13	14	14	16	16
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
4,000 teens							
44	46	54	54	58	56	56	49
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
55,000 children							
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	37	36
N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.
38,400 children							
55	55	56	58	59	61	62	62
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
30,000 families							

N.R.=Not Ranked

Florida

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0
34	33	34	33	36	35	35	37
15,444 births							
9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.1
32	29	29	29	31	25	28	24
1,366 deaths							
37	35	32	34	33	30	29	27
42	39	35	40	42	31	26	26
744 deaths							
76	67	63	64	67	62	56	55
34	21	22	22	24	20	18	18
493 deaths							
45	44	42	42	42	40	37	35
38	37	36	37	36	37	34	34
9,449 births							
13	12	12	12	13	13	12	12
42	39	41	44	45	44	38	40
83,000 teens							
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9
34	32	30	36	39	40	39	26
63,000 teens							
33	34	36	34	35	32	32	29
40	39	43	41	45	38	41	36
954,000 children							
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	22
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	36
782,800 children							
27	28	29	30	30	31	31	31
46	44	44	46	45	45	43	44
514,000 families							

Indicators		Georgia								Hawaii							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.
	Rank	47	45	44	45	43	46	40	41	26	23	27	22	25	21	23	20
	1997 raw data	10,390 births								1,235 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.
	Rank	50	48	46	47	48	44	46	41	3	8	4	11	8	5	8	18
	1997 raw data	1,022 deaths								114 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	36	31	34	32	33	31	29	26	23	25	22	23	23	21	19
	Rank	39	43	31	40	36	39	38	35	10	5	11	3	6	5	6	3
	1997 raw data	448 deaths								45 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	74	78	73	76	74	75	83	65	51	32	41	34	40	39	46	27
	Rank	29	35	31	33	28	34	43	28	4	1	5	1	3	4	9	2
	1997 raw data	355 deaths								22 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	50	51	48	49	48	48	45	44	32	35	31	30	32	28	28	25
	Rank	48	47	45	45	43	45	44	46	23	25	22	19	23	19	22	19
	1997 raw data	7,091 births								582 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	10	10	12	13	13	12	7	6	6	5	5	4	5	5
	Rank	38	36	32	32	43	44	44	40	6	6	6	2	3	2	2	2
	1997 raw data	55,000 teens								3,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	11	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	9	9	8	9	10
	Rank	40	32	30	23	32	32	34	26	25	24	30	23	23	18	23	35
	1997 raw data	40,000 teens								6,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	29	31	33	32	30	27	28	28	25	26	27	28	27	31	31	3
	Rank	28	32	36	36	28	20	25	30	13	14	14	17	19	36	38	4
	1997 raw data	586,000 children								98,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	23	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	18
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	37	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	27
	1997 raw data	469,300 children								54,200 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	29	30	30	28	28	29	21	21	22	24	25	25	25	24
	Rank	37	40	44	46	45	36	36	38	9	8	10	16	19	16	17	10
	1997 raw data	292,000 families								30,000 families							

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Idaho

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3
12	13	9	5	5	9	6	10
1,165 births							
8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.8
22	24	29	11	12	8	26	20
127 deaths							
35	35	37	32	32	35	29	37
36	39	46	35	36	42	26	48
99 deaths							
85	65	68	79	72	76	82	68
42	19	27	35	26	36	41	35
75 deaths							
26	30	29	29	27	27	26	23
13	19	16	17	15	16	17	15
742 births							
11	12	11	12	11	11	9	10
32	39	36	44	34	34	23	29
8,000 teens							
10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9
25	16	19	28	23	24	23	26
7,000 teens							
25	27	27	28	26	27	29	28
13	17	14	17	17	20	33	30
105,000 children							
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	17	16
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	25	20
56,000 children							
19	19	18	18	18	18	19	20
4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
33,000 families							

Illinois

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
37	37	40	40	39	38	37	35
14,278 births							
10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4
44	44	44	43	43	44	42	40
1,523 deaths							
29	34	29	29	32	30	26	23
20	35	25	23	36	31	22	13
564 deaths							
73	74	70	79	86	74	64	58
24	31	28	35	42	32	28	21
488 deaths							
40	41	40	41	41	38	36	34
35	34	34	36	34	33	33	33
8,642 births							
11	10	10	9	10	9	10	9
32	29	32	28	31	22	31	25
65,000 teens							
11	11	11	10	9	9	9	8
34	32	30	28	23	24	23	18
59,000 teens							
30	30	30	31	32	30	28	26
32	27	27	32	36	34	25	19
895,000 children							
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	19	18
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	29	27
587,600 children							
26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27
37	36	33	37	32	31	29	27
409,000 families							

Indiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.7
21	22	21	24	20	28	30	27
6,417 births							
9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.2
32	30	37	37	39	38	43	38
682 deaths							
30	32	29	28	30	33	29	27
26	27	25	16	32	39	26	26
314 deaths							
62	76	63	59	65	63	65	62
15	33	22	17	21	21	30	26
270 deaths							
35	35	35	34	35	35	33	32
30	25	29	27	31	32	32	32
4,138 births							
10	10	11	10	8	6	6	6
26	29	36	32	17	6	4	3
20,000 teens							
10	10	11	9	8	8	7	6
25	24	30	23	17	18	11	5
22,000 teens							
29	30	29	27	25	22	20	20
28	27	22	15	13	7	5	7
301,000 children							
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7
212,600 children							
26	28	29	28	25	24	22	22
37	44	44	40	19	12	4	4
167,000 families							

Iowa

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4
10	11	13	10	9	11	14	13
2,336 births							
8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.0	6.2
12	16	21	9	20	35	20	12
229 deaths							
26	27	21	24	25	25	29	24
10	13	4	5	12	13	26	19
133 deaths							
58	65	49	57	61	68	54	52
10	19	8	15	18	27	15	14
115 deaths							
20	23	21	23	23	22	21	20
3	5	5	6	7	7	7	7
1,333 births							
6	4	5	5	4	5	6	6
3	1	2	2	2	4	4	3
10,000 teens							
7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	5	1	1	2	2	3	4
7,000 teens							
16	17	18	19	18	18	18	19
2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
150,000 children							
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	13
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	6
93,900 children							
20	20	20	20	21	23	24	24
6	5	5	4	6	7	12	10
93,000 families							

Indicators		Kansas								Kentucky							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8
	Rank	17	19	19	19	18	18	19	16	26	29	23	25	36	30	35	32
	1997 raw data	2,580 births								4,156 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3
	Rank	18	26	28	33	23	17	37	28	20	26	22	23	26	28	28	27
	1997 raw data	276 deaths								387 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	34	28	29	28	27	31	27	29	37	32	29	27	29	27	30
	Rank	20	35	21	23	27	21	38	26	20	46	35	23	20	28	24	39
	1997 raw data	142 deaths								218 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	74	79	73	80	61	80	69	75	70	73	79	66	74	73	73
	Rank	24	31	40	28	36	19	39	37	30	24	31	35	22	32	33	40
	1997 raw data	140 deaths								216 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	30	29	30	31	30	30	28	28	41	43	39	40	40	39	37	35
	Rank	18	16	19	22	19	22	22	25	36	36	33	34	33	34	34	34
	1997 raw data	1,655 births								3,008 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	12	12	11	11	12	13	14	11
	Rank	3	4	6	8	12	12	4	3	38	39	36	36	43	44	47	34
	1997 raw data	11,000 teens								26,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	14	14	13	12	11	12	12	12
	Rank	7	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	49	48	47	46	39	44	44	46
	1997 raw data	10,000 teens								27,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	20	21	23	23	22	20	19	35	35	36	35	34	33	32	31
	Rank	4	3	5	10	10	7	5	2	42	41	43	44	40	40	41	42
	1997 raw data	140,000 children								306,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	26	26
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	42	44
	1997 raw data	101,900 children								252,400 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	21	21	22	24	26	27	27	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
	Rank	9	8	8	7	10	23	29	27	22	28	23	23	19	16	17	13
	1997 raw data	94,000 families								131,000 families							

N.A.=Not Available.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2
49	49	49	48	49	49	49	50
6,704 births							
11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.0	9.5
47	43	37	49	49	48	45	46
630 deaths							
38	35	40	41	35	36	36	34
44	39	49	48	46	43	45	45
312 deaths							
115	95	97	113	91	89	85	84
49	46	47	50	43	43	45	47
306 deaths							
49	51	53	53	51	45	43	42
47	47	49	48	46	43	43	42
4,499 births							
13	14	14	13	13	13	12	11
42	48	50	49	45	44	38	34
33,000 teens							
13	13	14	13	14	13	13	13
43	45	49	49	49	47	47	48
37,000 teens							
41	40	40	40	40	40	37	35
50	50	49	49	49	50	48	49
399,000 children							
32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	31	30
49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	48	48
365,900 children							
27	29	31	32	34	34	35	35
46	49	50	50	50	49	49	50
205,000 families							

Maine

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9
4	7	2	7	7	13	9	5
812 births							
6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	4.4	5.1
1	5	1	7	3	12	1	2
70 deaths							
27	21	23	24	20	24	22	21
13	3	6	5	3	9	8	6
48 deaths							
60	72	54	63	53	29	48	37
12	27	14	20	12	1	11	6
33 deaths							
23	24	21	20	18	19	17	15
6	7	5	4	4	4	4	4
407 births							
7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7
6	6	2	2	3	6	11	9
5,000 teens							
8	8	7	6	5	7	7	8
12	12	10	6	2	13	11	18
5,000 teens							
28	31	32	28	25	24	27	29
24	32	33	17	13	13	20	36
82,000 children							
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	16	17
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	21
51,400 children							
20	21	22	24	25	25	23	25
6	8	10	16	19	16	8	13
38,000 families							

Maryland

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8
41	41	42	43	41	43	43	41
6,142 births							
9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8
31	32	42	42	41	41	39	44
616 deaths							
27	32	30	29	30	27	25	23
13	27	27	23	32	21	19	13
229 deaths							
77	67	63	69	61	80	64	58
36	21	22	27	18	30	28	21
191 deaths							
33	35	33	34	33	32	30	28
26	25	25	27	28	28	28	25
2,755 births							
10	10	8	8	8	9	7	7
26	29	19	21	17	22	11	9
10,000 teens							
10	11	11	10	8	8	7	8
25	32	30	28	17	18	11	18
20,000 teens							
26	29	29	30	27	25	23	22
17	24	22	26	19	16	11	11
275,000 children							
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	13	14
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	4	7
184,400 children							
28	28	28	26	27	26	26	26
48	44	41	28	32	23	20	18
160,000 families							

Massachusetts

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.0
15	15	16	17	16	15	14	18
5,584 births							
7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.2
4	4	5	3	2	1	2	3
421 deaths							
20	19	21	21	17	18	17	15
1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1
174 deaths							
48	46	36	39	40	35	34	33
3	5	2	4	3	3	3	4
122 deaths							
24	25	25	24	24	22	20	19
8	9	10	8	10	7	6	6
2,107 births							
9	8	7	6	6	7	7	7
21	17	11	8	7	12	11	9
20,000 teens							
8	9	8	8	7	7	7	6
12	16	12	15	13	13	11	5
17,000 teens							
32	33	32	29	28	28	28	27
38	37	33	21	24	25	25	25
394,000 children							
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	15	15
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	14	14
214,900 children							
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27
37	36	33	28	28	23	20	27
198,000 families							

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Michigan								Minnesota							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9
	Rank	37	37	37	36	38	35	31	27	4	6	4	8	7	9	6	5
	1997 raw data	10,282 births								3,782 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	5.9
	Rank	44	42	45	40	37	36	36	38	6	10	9	16	13	16	9	8
	1997 raw data	1,092 deaths								382 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	32	31	31	30	27	26	26	21	23	23	23	23	23	20	21
	Rank	26	27	31	31	32	21	22	25	2	5	6	4	6	5	4	6
	1997 raw data	498 deaths								205 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	77	64	67	71	65	59	59	56	49	52	45	48	48	52	46
	Rank	24	34	25	24	25	23	23	23	9	7	12	6	8	9	13	11
	1997 raw data	426 deaths								166 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	36	36	34	33	32	30	28	25	20	21	20	20	20	19	19	18
	Rank	31	30	27	24	23	22	22	19	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5
	1997 raw data	5,396 births								1,918 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	6
	Rank	21	24	27	28	17	16	17	15	6	8	6	8	17	12	11	3
	1997 raw data	48,000 teens								17,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	4
	Rank	25	32	26	23	17	18	11	14	4	2	1	11	13	8	3	1
	1997 raw data	40,000 teens								11,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	36	34	32	29	28	28	28	28	25	21	20	19	21	21
	Rank	42	44	43	41	36	27	25	30	24	19	11	6	4	5	8	8
	1997 raw data	751,000 children								289,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	19	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	12	11
	Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	30	30	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	3	2
	1997 raw data	500,400 children								144,700 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	28	28	29	28	28	28	21	22	25	26	26	24	23	22
	Rank	37	40	41	40	43	36	36	34	9	13	27	28	28	12	8	4
	1997 raw data	350,000 families								141,000 families							

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1
50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49
4,191 births							
12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.6
49	48	50	50	50	50	50	50
442 deaths							
45	41	44	41	41	42	41	36
50	49	50	48	50	50	50	46
208 deaths							
100	99	103	109	110	98	96	90
47	48	48	49	50	50	49	49
206 deaths							
57	61	59	58	58	58	52	50
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3,390 births							
10	9	9	9	11	11	11	10
26	24	27	28	34	34	35	29
18,000 teens							
13	13	12	11	11	10	11	10
43	45	42	36	39	32	39	35
19,000 teens							
39	37	38	38	39	36	33	30
49	47	48	48	48	47	43	40
237,000 children							
34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	31	30
50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	48	48
231,600 children							
28	29	30	30	32	34	35	34
48	49	48	46	49	49	49	49
127,000 families							

Missouri

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7
26	35	32	33	32	30	25	27
5,703 births							
9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6
30	40	25	26	31	23	30	32
564 deaths							
33	31	33	32	27	29	30	27
33	25	38	35	20	28	32	26
295 deaths							
82	90	85	97	102	81	76	73
40	42	43	46	48	40	37	40
293 deaths							
39	39	38	37	35	33	31	30
33	32	37	32	31	29	31	30
3,559 births							
10	10	9	11	11	12	12	11
26	29	27	36	34	39	38	34
34,000 teens							
11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
34	24	26	28	23	24	23	26
26,000 teens							
28	28	29	30	28	25	25	26
24	19	22	26	24	16	16	19
357,000 children							
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	19
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	30	30
270,800 children							
23	23	26	27	27	26	26	26
22	19	33	37	32	23	20	18
180,000 families							

Montana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3
17	9	16	14	14	8	14	10
684 births							
9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.9
25	6	15	15	19	17	20	21
75 deaths							
28	32	39	28	26	34	33	32
16	27	48	16	16	41	42	43
56 deaths							
97	72	80	105	81	82	54	69
43	27	41	48	38	41	15	37
50 deaths							
24	23	25	27	22	23	21	20
8	5	10	14	6	10	7	7
428 births							
7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8
6	8	11	8	7	6	11	15
4,000 teens							
8	9	8	8	7	7	8	8
12	16	12	15	13	13	20	18
5,000 teens							
29	30	29	26	26	31	33	32
28	27	22	14	17	36	43	45
82,000 children							
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	22	21
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	34	34
48,200 children							
22	22	23	25	24	24	24	25
17	13	15	23	10	12	12	13
29,000 families							

Nebraska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.0
7	9	10	12	13	15	12	18
1,633 births							
8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4	8.7	7.4
16	12	13	36	23	23	43	28
173 deaths							
32	28	26	30	26	23	28	24
32	15	15	30	16	5	25	19
81 deaths							
75	56	49	54	66	56	57	67
30	11	8	11	22	15	19	34
88 deaths							
23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21
6	7	7	6	10	7	9	9
829 births							
6	5	6	5	6	6	8	9
3	4	6	2	7	6	17	25
9,000 teens							
5	5	6	6	6	5	6	6
3	2	5	6	6	2	6	5
6,000 teens							
14	14	16	17	17	18	18	17
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
82,000 children							
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	13	12
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	4	3
54,600 children							
17	17	18	19	20	20	22	23
3	2	2	3	3	3	4	7
52,000 families							

Indicators		Nevada								New Hampshire							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.8
	Rank	32	29	26	31	32	25	25	25	2	3	7	2	1	4	1	4
	1997 raw data	2,055 births								833 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.3
	Rank	18	32	6	5	7	4	13	16	5	2	2	1	3	3	2	1
	1997 raw data	175 deaths								62 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	33	30	31	34	31	30	30	23	19	11	13	20	21	18	20
	Rank	39	33	27	31	44	35	32	39	4	1	1	1	3	4	3	4
	1997 raw data	104 deaths								46 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	98	94	84	57	74	82	76	66	51	53	36	36	41	49	33	27
	Rank	46	44	42	15	28	41	37	30	4	9	2	2	5	10	2	2
	1997 raw data	72 deaths								21 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	43	44	42	45	47	44	42	42	17	17	15	15	14	15	15	14
	Rank	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
	1997 raw data	1,374 births								338 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	15	13	12	13	14	17	17	9	8	8	8	8	6	6	8
	Rank	48	49	48	44	45	49	50	50	21	17	19	21	17	6	4	15
	1997 raw data	16,000 teens								5,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	12	11	11	11	12	10	10	7	8	8	7	5	5	5	6
	Rank	40	42	30	36	39	44	34	35	7	12	12	11	2	2	3	5
	1997 raw data	9,000 teens								4,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	26	29	30	30	25	24	23	24	20	26	28	27	22	24	23	27
	Rank	17	24	27	26	13	13	11	13	6	14	17	15	9	13	11	25
	1997 raw data	111,000 children								85,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	N.A.	8	8
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	1	1
	1997 raw data	63,300 children								22,700 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	19	20	20	22	22	24	24	26
	Rank	34	36	33	28	32	31	29	27	4	5	5	7	7	12	12	18
	1997 raw data	56,000 families								41,000 families							

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Jersey

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9
25	33	27	36	32	30	31	35
8,888 births							
9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.3
25	24	23	25	23	15	19	14
719 deaths							
27	25	26	26	25	25	22	21
13	10	15	13	12	13	8	6
335 deaths							
41	37	40	40	35	39	36	35
2	3	4	5	2	4	4	5
179 deaths							
24	26	24	25	26	24	23	21
8	11	8	10	14	12	12	9
3,233 births							
7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
6	8	11	8	7	6	4	3
26,000 teens							
8	9	9	7	7	6	6	6
12	16	19	11	13	8	6	5
25,000 teens							
26	26	28	28	27	25	24	24
17	14	17	17	19	16	14	13
471,000 children							
13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	14
3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	7
278,900 children							
21	22	23	23	24	23	22	22
9	13	15	11	10	7	4	4
219,000 families							

New Mexico

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8
34	27	27	28	26	28	25	32
2,083 births							
9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
25	18	16	26	34	10	13	10
164 deaths							
35	37	33	35	32	32	33	27
36	46	38	42	36	37	42	26
106 deaths							
121	94	78	91	85	91	93	68
50	44	38	44	41	45	46	35
96 deaths							
47	50	51	54	52	49	46	44
42	44	46	49	48	48	47	46
1,873 births							
9	10	10	11	11	12	14	14
21	29	32	36	34	39	47	48
15,000 teens							
10	11	11	12	11	13	14	14
25	32	30	46	39	47	50	50
15,000 teens							
30	34	33	32	34	36	38	33
32	39	36	36	40	47	49	47
197,000 children							
27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	32	29
48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47	N.A.	50	47
150,000 children							
24	23	23	25	27	31	32	32
28	19	15	23	32	45	47	46
78,000 families							

New York

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8
37	39	38	38	32	30	31	32
20,111 births							
9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7
32	34	29	26	26	29	20	19
1,727 deaths							
29	30	27	28	25	26	23	21
20	22	18	16	12	19	11	6
741 deaths							
61	67	56	53	56	45	41	37
14	15	16	10	14	6	6	6
433 deaths							
28	29	29	30	30	28	26	23
16	16	16	19	19	19	17	15
8,081 births							
8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9
13	24	19	21	17	22	23	25
95,000 teens							
9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
19	24	19	28	32	32	34	35
103,000 teens							
34	35	35	35	35	35	35	34
41	41	40	44	45	44	47	48
1,632,000 children							
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	25
33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	N.A.	39	40
1,164,800 children							
28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32
48	44	44	44	45	45	47	46
737,000 families							

North Carolina

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8
42	44	43	44	44	44	44	41
9,447 births							
10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.2
43	45	43	48	46	42	46	45
985 deaths							
31	36	34	29	32	29	30	28
30	43	40	23	36	28	32	33
417 deaths							
72	72	72	76	78	80	71	62
21	27	29	33	35	38	32	26
313 deaths							
45	46	44	43	43	42	41	38
38	39	38	38	37	38	39	39
5,581 births							
14	13	12	11	11	12	12	12
47	44	41	36	34	39	38	40
48,000 teens							
10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9
25	24	30	28	32	24	23	26
36,000 teens							
27	29	28	29	27	27	26	26
21	24	17	21	19	20	19	19
467,000 children							
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	20	19
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	30	30
354,900 children							
23	24	25	26	28	29	29	29
22	28	27	28	38	41	40	38
253,000 families							

Indicators		North Dakota								Ohio							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7
	Rank	11	2	3	5	4	1	5	8	26	35	34	33	29	30	25	27
	1997 raw data	516 births								11,717 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.2	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.8
	Rank	11	18	19	19	18	19	5	12	36	34	37	37	38	39	33	35
	1997 raw data	52 deaths								1,189 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	23	27	25	27	39	24	21	29	27	24	28	27	27	25	24
	Rank	30	5	18	10	20	47	16	6	20	13	8	16	20	21	19	19
	1997 raw data	26 deaths								531 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	60	46	51	75	46	58	61	55	55	54	56	47	50	43	42
	Rank	20	14	7	9	32	7	21	25	8	10	14	13	6	11	8	9
	1997 raw data	32 deaths								340 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	16	18	18	18	15	18	16	14	34	36	35	35	34	33	30	29
	Rank	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	29	30	29	30	29	29	28	29
	1997 raw data	219 births								6,935 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	8	9	8
	Rank	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	6	8	6	8	12	16	23	15
	1997 raw data	2,000 teens								53,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8
	Rank	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	19	16	12	15	17	18	23	18
	1997 raw data	2,000 teens								52,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	21	22	21	20	17	18	19	29	30	31	31	30	29	27	28
	Rank	4	6	6	6	4	1	1	2	28	27	31	32	28	27	20	30
	1997 raw data	34,000 children								826,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	16	15	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	18	17
	Rank	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	20	14	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	28	21
	1997 raw data	25,600 children								479,800 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	17	18	20	20	20	19	20	23	23	24	25	26	27	26	27
	Rank	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	22	19	23	23	28	31	20	27
	1997 raw data	16,000 families								383,000 families							

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Oklahoma

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3
21	21	21	20	23	21	24	21
3,482 births							
9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.5
28	37	29	33	36	36	39	30
361 deaths							
36	34	31	36	32	37	30	33
39	35	31	44	36	45	32	44
222 deaths							
83	87	78	86	83	76	74	82
41	40	38	40	39	36	34	45
214 deaths							
39	42	41	40	41	39	37	37
33	35	35	34	34	34	34	37
2,867 births							
12	11	9	9	9	9	10	10
38	36	27	28	28	22	31	29
19,000 teens							
12	12	12	11	9	9	8	9
40	42	42	36	23	24	20	26
17,000 teens							
30	31	31	30	28	29	29	29
32	32	31	26	24	27	33	36
261,000 children							
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	26	25
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	42	40
222,500 children							
22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27
17	13	15	16	19	23	29	27
115,000 families							

Oregon

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5
3	3	4	3	2	4	2	1
2,406 births							
8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8
16	7	9	11	16	8	6	5
256 deaths							
29	28	28	29	25	27	29	25
20	15	21	23	12	21	26	23
153 deaths							
73	68	60	60	56	75	58	53
24	23	19	19	14	34	21	16
126 deaths							
31	31	30	30	30	30	29	27
21	21	19	19	19	22	26	24
1,890 births							
8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13
13	24	32	32	34	34	38	45
24,000 teens							
7	9	10	10	9	10	11	11
7	16	26	28	23	32	39	40
22,000 teens							
32	30	29	30	34	35	33	31
38	27	22	26	40	44	43	42
260,000 children							
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21
143,800 children							
24	23	24	23	24	25	27	28
28	19	23	11	10	16	29	34
115,000 families							

Pennsylvania

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6
26	32	27	31	27	25	25	25
10,920 births							
9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.6
32	30	34	29	33	32	35	32
1,098 deaths							
28	28	25	25	27	24	21	24
16	15	11	10	20	9	6	19
533 deaths							
54	49	51	50	49	50	54	57
7	7	11	8	9	11	15	19
463 deaths							
28	29	29	28	28	26	24	22
16	16	16	16	16	15	13	12
5,264 births							
7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8
6	8	11	21	17	22	17	15
51,000 teens							
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
19	16	19	23	23	24	23	18
51,000 teens							
27	28	28	29	29	28	27	26
21	19	17	21	27	25	20	19
763,000 children							
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	17	17
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	21
490,700 children							
21	21	21	22	22	23	24	25
9	8	8	7	7	7	12	13
359,000 families							

Rhode Island

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.4
17	16	18	18	18	19	19	24
919 births							
8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.2	5.2	7.0
12	16	13	14	1	19	4	22
87 deaths							
24	25	16	24	26	20	16	15
5	10	2	5	16	2	1	1
27 deaths							
35	38	34	36	19	33	26	43
1	4	1	2	1	2	1	10
27 deaths							
32	30	30	34	32	27	27	28
23	19	19	27	23	16	21	25
512 births							
11	8	7	7	8	10	11	12
32	17	11	15	17	31	35	40
6,000 teens							
9	10	9	8	8	9	9	11
19	24	19	15	17	24	23	40
5,000 teens							
25	32	36	35	33	29	30	28
13	35	43	44	39	27	36	30
59,000 children							
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	N.A.	17	18
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	25	27
43,400 children							
23	25	26	28	28	28	28	29
22	31	33	40	38	36	36	38
32,000 families							

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Indicators		South Carolina 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	South Dakota 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5
	Rank	47	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	4	7	4	8	9	7	6	1
	1997 raw data	4,789 births								563 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.7	7.7
	Rank	48	47	48	45	43	47	38	48	38	34	36	40	45	46	7	34
	1997 raw data	501 deaths								78 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	38	32	36	35	39	36	39	28	38	36	28	26	31	23	26	29
	Rank	44	27	45	42	48	43	49	33	44	43	21	13	35	5	45	35
	1997 raw data	204 deaths								44 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	76	88	73	73	75	71	75	65	97	71	88	83	83	65	75	83
	Rank	34	41	31	28	32	31	35	28	43	25	44	38	39	23	35	46
	1997 raw data	181 deaths								52 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	47	48	46	44	46	43	41	40	24	26	27	25	23	21	22	22
	Rank	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	41	8	11	15	10	7	6	9	12
	1997 raw data	3,238 births								401 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	8	7	8	7	8	9	9	9
	Rank	32	36	36	36	34	39	35	34	13	8	19	15	17	22	23	25
	1997 raw data	24,000 teens								5,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
	Rank	25	24	30	36	39	32	23	26	4	5	5	1	6	8	6	5
	1997 raw data	20,000 teens								3,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	33	34	33	34	33	31	25	18	20	20	20	21	22	24	21
	Rank	32	37	39	39	40	40	38	17	3	3	3	4	8	7	14	8
	1997 raw data	246,000 children								39,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	25	23	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	20	19
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	39	37	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	30	30
	1997 raw data	225,900 children								37,500 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	28	29	31	31	31	22	23	22	21	20	21	23	24
	Rank	34	36	33	40	43	45	43	44	17	19	10	6	3	5	8	10
	1997 raw data	148,000 families								22,000 families							

N.A.=Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Tennessee

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8
44	47	44	47	45	44	45	41
6,534 births							
10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.6
41	39	37	39	40	43	39	41
637 deaths							
35	35	32	32	33	32	30	30
36	39	35	35	42	37	32	39
311 deaths							
75	81	77	84	91	90	81	77
30	36	36	39	43	44	40	43
295 deaths							
45	48	45	43	43	42	40	39
38	41	40	38	37	38	38	40
4,280 births							
13	13	12	11	10	11	13	13
42	44	41	36	31	34	44	45
40,000 teens							
13	13	13	11	11	13	13	13
43	45	47	36	39	47	47	48
38,000 teens							
35	36	35	34	32	29	27	26
42	44	40	41	36	27	20	19
388,000 children							
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	22	21
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	34	34
287,800 children							
26	28	30	31	30	29	29	30
37	44	48	49	45	41	40	42
215,000 families							

Texas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
24	27	25	25	23	23	21	21
24,250 births							
8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
12	14	19	16	16	12	15	15
2,150 deaths							
33	33	31	31	29	28	29	27
33	33	31	31	31	26	26	26
1,151 deaths							
80	81	77	74	75	67	68	66
38	36	36	31	32	26	31	30
1,006 deaths							
48	50	51	51	52	51	49	47
45	44	46	47	48	49	48	49
21,104 births							
13	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
42	39	41	44	45	44	44	45
155,000 teens							
11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11
34	32	30	36	39	44	44	40
137,000 teens							
28	28	30	31	30	29	28	27
24	19	27	32	28	27	25	25
1,571,000 children							
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	29	N.A.	27	26
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	N.A.	45	44
1,470,800 children							
22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26
17	19	15	16	10	16	20	18
714,000 families							

Utah

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6
12	16	10	12	9	15	17	15
2,833 births							
7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.8
7	2	2	2	3	2	11	5
249 deaths							
25	30	30	33	28	30	25	27
6	22	27	38	27	31	19	26
140 deaths							
66	48	57	67	74	63	60	66
17	6	17	24	28	21	26	30
141 deaths							
26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24
13	15	13	12	12	13	13	18
1,443 births							
8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7
13	8	11	15	12	16	11	9
12,000 teens							
8	7	6	6	6	7	7	7
12	8	5	6	6	13	11	14
11,000 teens							
21	22	23	20	18	17	18	19
7	7	8	4	2	1	1	2
126,000 children							
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	11	12
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	2	3
82,100 children							
16	16	16	16	15	14	14	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43,000 families							

Vermont

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3
7	11	10	10	12	3	11	10
413 births							
6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.0	7.1	6.1
2	1	11	5	20	7	23	10
40 deaths							
25	21	25	33	21	24	23	23
6	3	11	38	5	9	11	13
26 deaths							
58	56	57	59	47	58	46	26
10	11	17	17	6	16	9	1
11 deaths							
20	21	17	17	16	11	15	12
3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1
153 births							
8	8	8	7	6	7	6	7
13	17	19	15	7	12	4	9
2,000 teens							
6	7	7	6	6	5	7	8
4	8	10	6	6	2	11	18
3,000 teens							
22	25	26	25	25	25	25	24
9	12	12	13	13	16	16	13
36,000 children							
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14
21,400 children							
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	26
9	8	10	11	9	7	12	18
21,000 families							

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Virginia								Washington							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6
	Rank	32	29	34	28	29	35	31	27	7	5	7	3	2	4	4	3
	1997 raw data	7,085 births								4,377 births							
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6
	Rank	40	38	41	32	34	32	33	35	8	10	7	4	3	6	11	4
	1997 raw data	714 deaths								440 deaths							
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	28	24	28	27	25	23	23	28	24	25	24	28	25	23	23
	Rank	16	15	8	16	20	13	11	13	16	8	11	5	27	13	11	13
	1997 raw data	292 deaths								260 deaths							
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	64	61	56	63	60	59	59	64	63	53	63	54	52	50	51
	Rank	21	18	21	13	20	18	23	23	16	16	13	20	13	13	12	13
	1997 raw data	271 deaths								209 deaths							
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	32	32	31	31	31	31	28	26	30	31	31	29	28	28	26	25
	Rank	23	23	22	22	22	27	22	23	18	21	22	17	16	19	17	19
	1997 raw data	3,456 births								2,967 births							
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	7	8	9	9	8	7	11	10	8	6	8	9	9	8
	Rank	13	8	11	21	28	22	17	9	32	29	19	8	17	22	23	15
	1997 raw data	24,000 teens								25,000 teens							
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	10	10	9	8	10	11	12	9
	Rank	12	8	12	15	17	13	11	5	25	24	19	15	32	40	44	26
	1997 raw data	21,000 teens								28,000 teens							
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate	24	24	24	22	23	23	25	24	27	27	28	29	31	32	31	28
	Rank	12	9	9	9	10	12	16	13	21	17	17	21	33	38	38	30
	1997 raw data	377,000 children								439,000 children							
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	17
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	21
	1997 raw data	273,500 children								245,800 children							
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	23	22	23	25	28	29	29	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26
	Rank	28	19	10	11	19	36	40	38	28	28	27	23	19	23	20	18
	1997 raw data	232,000 families								190,000 families							

N.A. = Not Available

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3
26	23	27	27	29	38	37	38
1,717 births							
9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4	9.6
37	20	35	29	8	34	26	48
198 deaths							
25	31	28	31	27	30	31	29
6	25	21	31	20	31	38	35
89 deaths							
73	73	66	67	49	66	63	57
24	30	26	24	9	25	27	19
78 deaths							
33	33	33	33	32	30	29	28
26	24	25	24	23	22	26	25
1,081 births							
12	12	12	13	13	11	9	8
38	39	41	49	45	34	23	15
8,000 teens							
16	17	18	18	17	15	13	11
50	50	50	50	50	50	47	40
11,000 teens							
37	37	40	41	41	39	39	38
46	47	49	50	50	49	50	50
132,000 children							
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	30	30
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	47	48
126,100 children							
21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26
9	13	15	16	19	16	17	18
55,000 families							

Wisconsin

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4
15	18	14	16	16	11	12	13
4,261 births							
8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5
15	21	11	19	29	22	25	16
431 deaths							
25	29	26	24	24	25	22	22
6	20	15	5	8	13	8	12
224 deaths							
67	63	60	65	56	53	52	50
18	16	19	23	14	14	13	12
197 deaths							
24	25	24	24	23	23	22	21
8	9	8	8	7	10	9	9
2,544 births							
4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1
12,000 teens							
4	5	5	7	6	5	4	4
1	2	1	11	6	2	1	1
12,000 teens							
22	23	24	23	23	22	20	19
9	8	9	10	10	7	5	2
257,000 children							
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	12
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	8	3
166,900 children							
21	22	23	24	24	23	23	23
9	13	15	16	10	7	8	7
154,000 families							

Wyoming

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.0
34	26	32	28	45	25	39	46
572 births							
8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	5.8
21	15	33	19	8	29	16	5
37 deaths							
30	32	34	25	24	28	36	31
26	27	40	10	8	26	45	42
31 deaths							
78	106	116	86	103	92	110	78
37	49	50	40	49	46	50	44
34 deaths							
30	26	25	27	25	25	25	23
18	11	10	14	12	13	16	15
298 births							
9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8
21	17	19	21	28	16	17	15
3,000 teens							
9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7
19	16	12	15	23	18	20	14
3,000 teens							
21	20	20	19	20	20	21	22
7	3	3	2	4	6	8	11
30,000 children							
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	16	14
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	20	7
19,000 children							
20	20	20	22	24	25	26	25
6	5	5	7	10	16	20	13
17,000 families							

USA

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
291,154 births							
9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28,045 deaths							
31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13,562 deaths							
71	71	67	69	69	65	62	58
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11,023 deaths							
37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
180,154 births							
10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,467,000 teens							
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,333,000 teens							
30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19,699,000 children							
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14,463,500 children							
24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9,276,000 families							

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2000* is the eleventh annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides National Composite Ranks for 1990, 1994, 1996, and 1997 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1997 composite ranks. The National Composite Ranks for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2000* are based on data from 1997 (the most recent available year). Data on child poverty needed to produce composite ranks for 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1995 are not available.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY
1990	48	32	41	44	31	25	9	28	43	47	14	24	34	26	3	12	39
1994	48	28	43	41	31	25	11	16	42	46	12	17	38	26	2	19	36
1996	47	26	44	45	30	19	12	27	38	43	13	21	34	16	10	20	40
1997	47	33	41	48	26	20	12	34	36	42	13	24	30	16	5	15	40

	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND
1990	49	10	27	13	33	5	50	30	22	6	40	1	11	42	29	36	2
1994	49	5	29	8	32	9	50	35	15	7	34	1	13	44	30	39	4
1996	49	6	23	7	29	3	50	33	24	11	35	1	8	48	32	39	2
1997	50	10	22	7	29	1	49	32	28	11	35	2	9	46	31	39	3

	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1990	21	37	18	16	15	45	20	46	35	8	4	23	19	38	7	17
1994	27	33	21	22	14	47	20	45	37	3	6	24	18	40	10	23
1996	25	36	28	17	14	46	15	42	37	4	9	22	18	41	5	31
1997	23	38	27	18	25	43	17	45	37	6	8	19	14	44	4	21

Definitions and Data Sources

All Children Under Age 18: 1990 and 1999 is the total resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1999—including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Data for 1990 include corrections made after the original census figures were published. Population totals are rounded to the nearest 100. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change" figures, which are then rounded to the nearest whole number.

SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau. **1999 data:** Accessed online at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/st-99-10.txt (April 6, 2000). **1990 data:** Accessed online at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/st-99-20.txt (April 6, 2000).

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1997 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1997 accessed online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at http://wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, 1999). **1990 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1990 through 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1997 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, 1999), Table 31. **1996 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1996," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 9 (November 10, 1998), Table 31. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.

Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed property crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for property offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a property crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1997, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 68 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

This measure is based on estimates of FBI arrest statistics provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported property crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors, such as the number of months for which the agency reported data. The NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau. In 1997, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Vermont did not submit any arrest data. Also, only a few jurisdictions in Illinois, Kentucky, and New Hampshire submitted arrest data, and the reporting jurisdictions covered less than 25 percent of the total population in each of these states. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states.

SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1997* (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1999. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9797.txt (January 7, 1999). **National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1997," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1998), p. 11.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1997, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 68 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

This measure is based on estimates of FBI arrest statistics provided by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported violent crime arrests for each agency to account for several factors, such as the number of months for which the agency reported data. Through the use of population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates. In 1997, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Vermont did not submit any arrest data. Also, only a few jurisdictions in Illinois, Kentucky, and New Hampshire submitted arrest data, and the reporting jurisdictions covered less than 25 percent of the total population in each of these states. As a result, arrest data were not reported for these states.

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SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1997* (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1999. **State Population Statistics:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9797.txt (January 7, 1999). **National Arrest Statistics:** Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1997," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (December 1998), p. 11.

Median Hourly Wages of Child-Care Workers, Preschool Teachers, and All Workers: 1998 reflects the pay of workers in two professions that provide care and early education support to children relative to all workers in a state. The data on wages for workers in these two occupations, as well as for all workers in a state, come from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hourly wages for workers in these two occupations were compared to average wages in the state to control for state-level differences in the cost of living. The median hourly wage is the dollar amount that divides the distribution of wages into two equal groups—half with hourly wages above the median, half with hourly wages below it. Data on wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers are derived from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupation Employment Statistics data series, which obtains wage data from a survey of establishments.

Child-care workers are identified as individuals who do the following activities: "Attend to children at child-care centers, schools, businesses, and institutions. Perform a variety of tasks such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play." It should be noted that the child-care wage data shown here primarily reflect wages of workers in larger child-care centers and institutions and, therefore, do not reflect wages for a large share of child-care workers who work in private homes. Moreover, since child-care workers who work in centers typically earn more money than those working out of their homes, the figures presented here probably overstate the earnings of all child-care workers.

Preschool teachers are defined as those who do the following: "Instruct children (normally up to 5 years of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school in preschool, day-care center, or other child development facility. May be required to hold State certification."

The median hourly wages for all workers in a state are based on wage information collected monthly in the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data for 1998 reflect wage data collected from the outgoing rotation groups from the CPS for each month during that calendar year.
SOURCES: Statistics for Child-Care Workers and Preschool Teachers: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, available in an occupational series accessed online at http://stats.bls.gov/oes/state/oessrch2.htm (February 23, 2000). **Statistics for All Workers:** Economic Policy Institute, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Median Income of Families With Children: 1997 is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998 and are in 1997 dollars. All figures are rounded to the nearest $100. For a given year, income data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore income data collected for 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements in March 1998.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 1997 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators (except for Percent of Children in Poverty, which is based on 1996 data) into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. (Because we did not rank the District of Columbia, we did not include data for the District in our calculations of standard scores. See page 23 of the *Data Book* for an explanation of why we did not rank the District this year.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1997 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1990). To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 1990 from the value for 1997, then divided that quantity by the value for 1990. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "Percent Change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births for which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 1997, 4,028 births were of unknown weight.
SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1997 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, 1999), Table 46. **1996 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Table 46. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Table 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Table 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Table 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Table 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 14.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1998 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19

months to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 1998. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine, three or more doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 32,511 children with at least 420 children in each state.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, data accessed online at http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/tables/state_antigen.pdf (March 20, 2000).

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Mathematics Level: 1996 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas: (1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas.

Seven states (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Mathematics Assessment for 4th grade students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here even though they did not meet all of the NAEP public school participation rate guidelines.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and States* (February 1997), Table 3.2.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures two global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience and reading to gain information. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic level could show an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. They could make obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and make simple inferences from the ideas in the text.

Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP Assessment. Two other states (Illinois and Nebraska) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 4th grade assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for nine states (California, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here even though they did not meet all of the NAEP public school participation rate guidelines.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States* (March 1999), Figure 5.5.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 1996, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $15,911. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The data series for child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used in previous years. This year we used information from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides annual state-level estimates of income and poverty (including child poverty). This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds.

The SAIPE program uses a model-based estimation technique to create annual state-level income and poverty estimates, as well as income and poverty estimates for counties and school districts in odd-numbered years. State-level estimates currently are available for 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1996. Because the most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty is for 1996, we used it in our calculation of the National Composite Rank for this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*—even though this year's composite rank is based on 1997 data for the other nine indicators. For any given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1996 reflect income received during 1996 and living arrangements of people in March 1997.
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (December 16, 1999).

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1997, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income fell below $8,138. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverty status in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and the living arrangements of people in March 1998.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being.*

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks per year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks per year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, data for 1997 reflect averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, employment data are collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on employment in 1997 reflect work during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1999.

Percent of Children Under Age 5 in Poverty: 1996 is the share of children under age 5 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 1996, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $15,911. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (December 16, 1999).

Percent of Children Under Age 6 Living With Working Parents: 1997 reflects the share of preschool children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are defined as those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 1 hour per week over a year.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to the resident parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, employment data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on employment status in 1997 reflect work during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

While the estimates of children needing child care developed here are based on the work effort of parents, it should also be recognized that many parents send children to preschool programs because

early education programs better prepare children (particularly children in low-income families) for school. Consequently, there may be a need for preschool programs regardless of parents' work status.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

Percent of Children Ages 6-12 Living With Working Parents: 1997 reflects the share of elementary school-age children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 30 hours per week. Thirty hours per week was selected as the threshold because most kids are in school for about that amount of time when school is in session.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to the resident parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, employment data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on employment in 1997 reflect work during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

It should be recognized that these are relatively stringent criteria. For all available parents, the ability to work 30 hours per week without needing nonparental child care requires finding a job close to home or school where the parents are only required to work the exact hours that their child is in school. Moreover, this does not take into consideration child-care needs during summer vacation or school holidays.

Some couples are able to stagger their work schedules to allow both parents to work more than 30 hours a week while still having one parent always available to care for the children, but this is relatively rare. Moreover, since many low-income parents work nontraditional hours, they often need child care in order to work the hours required even if they don't work 30 hours per week.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

Percent of Children Under Age 13 Living in Low-Income Families With Working Parents: 1997 reflects a group of preteen children in families who are likely to need financial assistance to secure the child care needed to continue working. The definition of "working parents" differs by age of child and family structure. Children under age 6 are considered to live with working parents if the resident parent in a single-parent family, or both parents in a married-couple family, usually worked at least 1 hour per week. Children ages 6-12 are considered to live with working parents if the resident parent in a single-parent family, or both parents in a married-couple family, usually worked at least 30 hours per week.

Low-income families refer to those with family incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is a set of income cutoffs, established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which vary by family size and composition. The thresholds are updated yearly to account for inflation. In 1997, twice the official poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $32,552. Twice the poverty level is the income threshold often used to identify needy children. Also, this figure is very similar to the federal guidelines for determining who qualifies for child-care assistance—family income below 85 percent of the state median family income, as spelled out in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 62, No. 141 (July 23, 1997), p. 39645.

The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, employment and income data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on income and employment in 1997 reflect income and work during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

We only look at children under age 13 because survey evidence indicates that most Americans believe that a child age 13 or older can be left unsupervised for at least half a day. Thirteen is also the cutoff age for federal child-care assistance.

SOURCES: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

Percent of Children Who Live in a Household Without a Phone: 1998 is the share of children under 18 years of age who live in households without a telephone at the time of the survey. The data shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1997 through 1999.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

Percent of Children Who Live in a Household Without a Computer: 1997-1998 is the share of children under age 18 who live in households without a computer at the time of the survey. The data shown here reflect an average of data from 1997 and 1998.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (October 1997 and December 1998 supplements).

Percent of Children Who Live in a Household Without Internet Access: 1997-1998 is the share of children under age 18 who live in households where there is no Internet access available at the time of the survey. The data shown here reflect an average of data from 1997 and 1998.

It should be noted that the measure presented here indicates how many children have access to the Internet in their homes—as opposed to a measure indicating how many children have ever used the Internet. According to the U.S. Census Bureau report *Computer Use in the United States: 1997*, the most common place for children to access the Internet was at school.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (October 1997 and December 1998 supplements).

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1997 represents an average of data from 1996 through 1998. Because of the way the data are collected, families are the unit of analysis rather than children.

Families with any adult in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore, the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one is in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1997 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 61 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1995.

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on income sources in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

Percent of Low-Income Children Without Health Insurance: 1997 is the percentage of low-income children under age 19 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance. Public-sector health insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and CHAMPUS or military health care. Private health insurance is offered through the private sector, typically (but not necessarily) through an employer. Children who lack health insurance coverage are less likely to have a regular source of care and are more likely to be exposed to health risks, such as lack of immunization.

Low-income children refer to children with family incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is a set of income cutoffs, established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which vary by family size and composition. The thresholds are updated yearly to account for inflation. In 1997, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income was less than $32,552. Twice the poverty level is the income threshold used to identify children in low-income families for distributing funds with respect to the State Children's Health Insurance Program, which was passed by Congress in August 1997. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data collected from 1996 through 1998. For any given year, income and health insurance data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore data on insurance status in 1997 reflect health insurance coverage during 1997 and living arrangements of people in March 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, data accessed online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/liuc98.html (March 21, 2000).

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "idle teens" or "disconnected youth."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1997 represent averages of data from 1996 through 1998.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997* (p. 2). Currently, only 29 states have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meet quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997*, p. 7). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 16 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997*), because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. For this variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months that students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1997 represent averages of data from 1996 to 1998.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1997 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1997, accessed online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_09.pdf and http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_10.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at http://wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, 1999). **1990 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1990 to 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 1997 data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1998: Update of National and State Trends," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (October 25, 1999), Table 2, and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1996 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1997: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1995 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990-1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837-842, and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1994 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1990 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, *Facts at a Glance*, (Washington, DC: 1996). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable, and may be useful for accessing change over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable across states.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve this purpose.

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Dissemination Partners

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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392

393